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LD3006123088 [Editorial Report]

Israel

Defense, Foreign Affairs—A recent visit to Syria by the Soviet Armed Forces' chief of chemical weapons aroused "great concern" in Israel, Jerusalem radio reported.

The top echelons of the Israeli and U.S. defense establishments believe the USSR is doing nothing to hold Syria in check, the radio said, noting that the Soviet Union recently signed an agreement to supply modern weapons to Syria.

On Syria's possible acquisition of missiles from the PRC, IDF radio cited Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' view that Israel will find an answer to such weapons. He warned the Arab countries against "getting involved in yet another military adventure and firing missiles, because missiles can fly in both directions."

On the Israeli-U.S. discussions in Washington about the problems posed by Arab missile capabilities, MA'ARIV commentator Yosef Harif wrote that the Americans are using this issue as "a political lever that does not necessarily serve Israel's interests."

Noting Secretary of State George Shultz' view that there is no effective defense against missiles and that "the solution is a peace process," Harif contended that some U.S. policymakers wish to use the Palestinian "uprising" and Israel's distress over the influx of missiles into the area to "convince" Israel of the need for a peace process.

While Israel does not dispute Shultz' call for a peace process, Harif asserted, the problem is that "Israel is not the right addressee for such comments."

Territories—An Arab youth was killed by IDF fire and two IDF soldiers were injured by stones during a clash in a village near Ramallah, Jerusalem radio reported.

The incident erupted after villagers claimed that Jews set fire to an olive grove in the area. The radio also disclosed that security forces have apprehended a "terrorist squad" based in villages near Hebron.

In another development, the Israeli authorities will cease financing hospital expenses of residents of the territories in Israeli hospitals, except for emergency cases, according to 'AL HAMISHMAR.

Sentences for PLO Meeting—Latif Dori and three other Israeli leftists received jail sentences and fines for having met with a PLO delegation in Romania, Jerusalem radio announced. The four accepted the judge's proposal that the 6-month prison terms be converted to public service, IDF radio noted.

PLO and the United States

Conditions set by George Shultz for a dialogue with the PLO will only lead to further instability in the region and confirm the PLO's view that the United States does not seek peace but wants to impose stability by force, Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan asserted in a press statement cited by WAM.

Earlier, in an interview with Kuwait's AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM, PLO official Bassam Abu Sharif said his recent article has "thrown the ball into the American court."

If the U.S. Administration wants further clarifications about the positions expressed in the article, it should contact PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat directly, he added.

Lebanon

"Ferocious" fighting resumed between Yasir 'Arafat's supporters and Fatah "dissidents" in the Burj al-Barajinah camp 29 June, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

While civilian inhabitants of the camp urged both sides to hold a dialogue, 'Arafat's men rejected a Syrian proposal to evacuate them from the camp, the report added.

Iran

The Majlis voted 204 to 8 with 5 abstentions to reinstate Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, IRNA reported. Musavi will announce members of his new cabinet next week.

The Council of Guardians has elected Ayatollah Mohammad Gilani as its new secretary, Tehran radio reported.

Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri called for the creation of "a single, powerful military organization, under whatever name" in a speech reported by the radio.

Montazeri expressed support for acting Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, saying his appointment "should not be limited to mere slogans" and calling it a good opportunity to merge duplicate organizations "bearing in mind the real legal positions" of the IRGC and the armed forces. Montazeri urged an end to "harsh and unfriendly attitudes," nepotism, egotism, and "poisonous propaganda," which harm the revolution.

Kuwait

The foreign minister said Kuwait has "many alternatives" to purchasing U.S. F-18 aircraft, KUNA reported. He told journalists that the country's policy depends on "diversifying its source of weapons," the report noted.

Libya-Algeria Talks

Libya and Algeria will submit their joint "project of union" to the peoples' of both countries for discussion in September, according to a press statement cited by JANA.

They agreed to continue working for "integrated legislation that will reinforce the unionist march" and set up several joint ventures in the industrial, trade, cultural, and agricultural spheres, the statement added.

Sudan

The man on trial for the May attack on the Acropole Hotel said he was recruited in Lebanon and belonged to the Revolutionary Arab Cells, SUNA reported. The defendant retracted his earlier statement that he belonged to Fatah-The Revolutionary Council, the report added.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syria Said Willing To Mediate in Camps War

PM2906092388 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Jun 88 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "Three Syrian Soldiers Killed in Beirut"]

[Excerpts] London, Beirut, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Three Syrian soldiers were killed yesterday outside the Palestinian camp of Burj al-Barajinah. The camps war has entered a more dangerous phase after Palestinian, Lebanese, and regional efforts failed to stop the frequent bloody attacks against what is left of Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps.

At the same time the possibility has been increasing that the fighting could move to Sidon, the capital of south Lebanon, to strike a blow at the historical relationship between its inhabitants and those of the two neighboring camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Miyah Wa Miyah. [passage omitted]

Informed Syrian sources have told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Damascus would willingly host a dialogue among the Palestinian organizations. They called for the fighting to be stopped, indicating that Damascus will not interfere in the current battles and that the killing of three Syrian soldiers will not affect this position.

In Tunis PLO Executive Committee member and DFLP Deputy Secretary General Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh said that his organization has decided to explore the Syrian leadership's ideas about the possibility of a Palestinian delegation's visiting Damascus to discuss the shelling of the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps.

In a statement he made after meeting with a number of Fatah and PLO leaders in Tunis the night before last, 'Abd Rabbuh stated his hope for a Syrian response expressing willingness to receive the delegation, especially in view of the role assumed by Syrian forces in Beirut and the areas around the camps.

Rabbuh emphasized that the Palestinian side does not wish to be dragged into peripheral battles with any Arab party, especially after the great success achieved at the Algiers summit, and that it rejects the idea raised in some quarters that the current fighting in the camps is attributable to the dispute between Fatah and its dissidents over some offices.

He also said that nothing of this kind could justify such a crime or such insane shelling, or instigate peripheral battles at a time when the uprising is escalating and Arab and international support for Palestinian struggle is growing. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, a source close to Hizballah has asserted that Syrian soldiers opened fire yesterday on an Iranian diplomatic car in the city of Ba'labakk, wounding two members of the party.

Sources added that the targeted car belonged to an Iranian ambassador, who could have been the Iranian ambassador in either Damascus or Beirut, the latter being present at that time in Ba'labakk where the Syrian Army is deployed.

But his identity was not disclosed for security reasons. The source pointed out that elements from the Syrian Army opened fire after the occupants of the car, who did not include the Iranian diplomat, refused to hand over their weapons at the Syrian checkpoint in the city.

Palestinian-Jordanian Relations Seen Improving

PM2906102988 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Jun 88 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Egyptian Sources Tell AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: "Positive Signs on Restoration of Palestinian-Jordanian Coordination"]

[Text] Cairo, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Bureau—Informed diplomatic sources in Cairo have confirmed to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that there are positive indications regarding the restoration of Palestinian-Jordanian coordination on moves to settle the Palestinian question.

This came after assurances were received by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat from King Husayn of Jordan at their meeting during the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Algiers.

According to the sources, King Husayn of Jordan emphasized to 'Arafat that Jordan is neither a representative of the Palestinian people nor a substitute for the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; that he is committed to the Arab summit resolutions, especially those of Rabat, 1974 and Fes, 1982; and that the only way to achieve a peaceful settlement is through an international peace conference in accordance with UN Resolutions 242 and 338 in the presence of the Security Council's five permanent member states and all the parties to the conflict including the PLO.

King Husayn also assured 'Arafat that, by virtue of its direct links with occupied Palestinian territory and of its pan-Arab responsibility, Jordan is committed to help and aid the Palestinian people within the limits of its capabilities and without any prejudice to Jordan's security, which is a part of pan-Arab security.

The sources say that it has been agreed in principle to reopen Fatah's offices in Jordan, to restrict the activity within Palestinian circles and camps of the elements which have broken away from the 'Arafat mainstream, and to reopen the Amman office of the Palestinian news agency WAFA, thus confirming the seriousness of Jordan's attitude to the PLO.

Meanwhile Egypt, according to diplomatic reports, has conveyed to both sides its willingness to participate with them in drafting a new formula for coordination between them, in the hope of reactivating the peace efforts in the region and promoting a unified Arab stand regarding the proposed ideas.

Palestinian Affairs

Fatah's Al-Hasan Assails Shultz' Conditions

JN3006081588 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0745 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Jun (WAM)— Fatah Central Committee Member Khalid al-Hasan has vehemently assailed the conditions set by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to open a dialogue with the PLO.

In a statement in today's issue of AL-ITTIHAD, Al-Hasan said these conditions will only lead to further instability in the region. They affirm the PLO's viewpoint that the United States does not seek peace but wants to impose stability by force. He said these conditions increase the danger posed to the region.

Shultz set as conditions the PLO's recognition of both Israel and Resolution 242 as well as what he termed the PLO's renunciation of terrorism and the cancellation in the PLO's charter of passages relating to the Arab-Zionist conflict.

The Palestinian official accused the U.S. secretary of state of working to stop the uprisinmg. He denied the presence of Arab moves to open a direct dialogue between the PLO and the United States. He said the reports which discussed a Saudi role in this regard are baseless.

Khalaf Welcomes Judge's Decision on UN Mission

NC3006102788 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Tunis, June 30 (AFP)—A senior PLO official on Thursday hailed a U.S. court ruling preventing the closure of the organization's mission to the United Nations and said he hoped it would lead to a change in U.S. policy toward the Palestinians.

Abu Iyad described the decision by U.S. District Court Judge Edmund Palmieri as "positive" and "proof that the U.S. judicial system has to a large extent escaped Zionist influence."

Judge Palmieri on Wednesday overturned a U.S. Government move to force the closure of the Palestine Liberation Organization observer mission at the United Nations in New York.

The United States sought the closure of the mission under the Anti-Terrorism Act, which became law on March 21.

But Judge Palmieri, acting on an appeal by the PLO, said U.S. obligations under the 1947 United Nations Headquarters agreement regulating the U.N. presence in New York took precedence over the anti-terrorism law.

"It is a victory for the PLO against the initiatives of those in the U.S. Congress who are under the influence of Zionism," said Abu Iyad, whose given name is Salah Khalaf.

"The Palestinians have been looking for a sign from Washington. We hope that the judge's decision will be a first step toward a revision of American policy toward the Palestinian people and the PLO," he added in a statement at PLO headquarters here.

The United Nations likewise opposed efforts to shut down the PLO mission and raised the matter with the International Court of Justice in The Hague, which backed the U.N. position and called on Washington to submit the question to independent arbitration.

PLO's 'Arafat Speaks at Prague Dinner Banquet

JN2906194088 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1612 GMT 29 Jun 88

["Text" of speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at a dinner banquet hosted in his honor by the Czechoslovak National Front Presidium in Prague; date not given— read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades: It pleases me, in my name and on behalf of my brothers, the PLO Executive Committee members, and also on behalf of our Palestinian Arab people, to extend deep thanks to you for the hospitality and warm welcome accorded to us and for the warm welcoming statements with which we were welcomed in your beautiful and golden capital, Prague, which is part of our contemporary history as it embraced the various inter-Palestinian meetings and dialogues which were crowned with the convening of the 18th PNC session.

It also pleases me to be among faithful friends in the friendly CSSR, which is highly valued and appreciated by our Palestinian people because of the firm and principled stands it has been demonstrating in support of our just cause and our national struggle which is being waged for the sake of realizing our Palestinian people's inalienable national rights.

We meet today, as our valiant Palestinian people's uprising enters its 7th month, displaying a continuous popular momentum bolstered by the momentum of our tireless national struggle.

This uprising is also demonstrating a determination to continue until its objectives of freedom and independence are achieved. At present, this uprising is entering a new phase leading to comprehensive civil disobedience.

As you know, dear comrades, our people's uprising has managed to place new realities before the entire world. All of these new realities pushed the Palestine question and the Middle East conflict to the forefront of hot regional issues.

All peace-loving nations and forces must exert their best efforts to find a just solution to this question, as finding such a solution would quash a dangerous hotbed of international tension which directly affects world peace and stability.

As you know, dear comrades, the PLO has continued to warn quarters against the consequences of the continuation of the Zionist occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, as this occupation entails cruel suffering of our people and nation.

Furthermore, this occupation also poses direct and daily threats regarding the breeding of further bloodletting and the creation of tension in the region, especially when we know that the United States has continued to offer unlimited support for this occupation.

Nay, the United States is providing this occupation with political, military, and moral support, thereby tangibly embodying its policy, which does not seek to achieve just peace.

With its provision of such support, the United States is also arbitrarily demonstrating a failure to recognize the objective conditions of and genuine bases of this peace, considering the Israeli interests the centerpiece of its policy and moves, and at the same time ignoring the crux of the conflict, which is the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights.

Growing support is being voiced for these rights, the realization of which is being viewed as a basis for any serious peace effort.

Hence, dear comrades, the PLO reaffirms again that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is only achievable through the formula that has enjoyed unanimous approval by the overwhelming majority of the world states; namely, the formula of an effective international conference, which must be held under UN auspices and with effective participation by the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council, as well as the parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, which must attend the conference on an equal footing and enjoy rights equal to those enjoyed by the other concerned parties.

Out of our adherence to the principles enshrined in the resolutions passed by the international legitimacy according to which the conference must be held, we would like to state that the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, foremost among which is the right to self-determiantion, are one of the basic principles that should govern the works of the conference if it is really sought to reach balanced solutions that provide peace and stability in the region in a manner guaranteeing the interests of all parties, including the interests and security of our Palestinian people, who should enjoy the rights to self-determination, and also establishing their independent state on their national soil, with Jerusalem as its capital.

These things have been stressed by the Algiers Arab summit resolutions, which voiced the greatest possible support for our people and their blessed uprising and also for their national rights under the PLO, the leader of their legitimate struggle and their sole representative.

These resolutions constituted a clear reply to all the plans and initiatives that deny our people their right to self-determination and the PLO's right to represent them.

It is painful that our camps in Beirut, especially Shatila, are subjected at this decisive stage to a new ordeal and attacks, shelling, siege, and destruction which have been continuing for 6 years.

We have repeately explained our extreme eagerness about not being dragged into any side battles with any Arab side and about entrenching the slogan of uniting all Arab forces.

The only objective of these battles is to strike at the splendid popular uprising of our masses in the occupied land. These battles are also aimed at liquidating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and striking at the Palestinian resistance in southern Lebanon, which, along with its Lebanese allies, confronts the Israeli occupation and aggression against the camps, cities, and villages in heroic southern Lebanon.

Those battles affirm at the same time that our people will continue struggle [words indistinct] regardless of the intensive plots and heavy sacrifices.

Dear Comrade Travnicek, we are certainly confident of friendly Czechoslovakia's support for our stand, which is a common denominator with the sincere Czechoslovakian trends toward peace as expressed through your peaceful initiative which calls for a region of trust, cooperation, and relations of good neighborliness along the line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member states.

I gladly take the opportunity of our presence here to express the PLO's support for your constructive initiative. We also affirm support for the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, especially the initiatives announced by Comrade Gorbachev concerning the limitation of nuclear weapons and the Moscow superpower summit's results.

We, along with you and all the forces of peace and progress in the world, will seek to realize these initiatives in the interest of mankind's security, peace, and social progress.

We also support the resoluteness of your initiatives and continued calls for resolving regional disputes. We cannot hide our anxiety toward the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war.

We reiterate our warning against the dangers of the continuation of this war and its destructive prospects. Therefore, along with our great appreciation for Iraq's continued peaceful trends and initiatives, we believe that the immediate and full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 598 is the real and actual beginning for putting an end to this war.

Dear comrades, our people's uprising in the occupied territories and its great and escalating continuation despite all U.S. maneuvers has opened wide horizons for a just, durable peace.

This makes us full of confidence about the future, which we look forward to with all optimism and confidence until peace and security prevail in our region and the world.

Dear Comrade Travnicek, dear Comrade Vasil Bilak, our Palestinian people find in Czechoslovakia a sincere and firm ally along with all the socialist bloc countries, headed by the Soviet Union, as well as all peace-loving forces in the world, including the democratic and progressive forces and the Jewish forces of peace in and outside Israel which support our people's rights and stand against the Israelis' fascist crimes against our people.

Comrades, allow me to wish you in person continued health and successes and your friendly people progress and prosperity.

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat To Visit Jordan 'Soon'

JN2906154588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1457 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Tunis, 29 Jun (INA)— It was said here today that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will soon begin a visit to Jordan which will last several days.

Responsible Palestinian sources told an INA correspondent in Tunis that during his visit Yasir 'Arafat will hold talks with Jordan's King Husayn dealing with Palestinian-Jordanian relations, the Palestinian people's heroic uprising in the occupied territories, and the developing of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian conception to confront the plots and hazards posed to the Palestine question.

Bassam Abu Sharif Interviewed on 'Document'

JN2906151188 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 28 Jun 88 p 23

[Interview with Bassam Abu Sharif, information adviser to the PLO Executive Committee chairman by AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Tunis; date not given]

[Text] [AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM] We want to know if this initiative or document which you presented to the U.S. media was approved or supported by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir Arafat?

[Abu Sharif] The fact is that this article is an explanation of PLO stands and PNC resolutions in simple English. When we write to our Arab readers in our Arabic language, which is rich with vocabulary, the meaning and content will be lost.

Through the English language we address the Western mind, which we need to support our causes. Therefore, we have to address the Western mind in a direct and clear language and the content should also be clear.

What I have done in the article, in fact, was assemble all the stands which we presented to the West separately and published them in an article. This article cannot be read sentence by sentence or paragraph by paragraph.

It is a one-paragraph article. The reader should read it from the first word to the last word to comprehend exactly what I mean and how I explained the content of the PLO stands.

In this article, I dealt with the stands presented by the U.S. Administration or by some friends such as the USSR. For example, they always ask us to recognize Resolution No 242 so that we [the Americans] will open dialogue with the PLO and so that we [the PLO] will participate in the peace process.

Who said that the Palestinians are against Resolution No 242? This is what I said in the article. I said we are with Resolution No 242 and with Resolution No 338. This of course was announced frequently by Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat].

However, I added the following sentence: We do not agree on this resolution unconditionally because of what it does not contain, not because of what it contains. Resolution No 242 means Israeli withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967. Who among us is against the withdrawal? We all support the withdrawal.

The fact is the question should be asked to Israel. Does it support Resolution 242 or not? But the withdrawal is not sought to reach a solution that does not meet all that is required.

There is the cause of the Palestinian people— national, legitimate rights not included in Resolution No 242 and included in the other UN resolutions. Therefore we say Resolutions 242, 338, and the other UN resolutions.

The way to present matters in a clear way was understood by the West and endorsed the reality of our stand. The other topic I discussed was: Is the PLO the negotiating party or not? Who represents the Palestinians?

I used the following method in the discussion. I said: If we have the choice to select the [Israeli] party that will negotiate with us we would select the Peace Now movement.

It is closest to recognizing our rights. We can reach an agreement with the Peace Now movement in a short time. But the question is: Will the agreement be implemented or not? The answer of course is: No.

This is because the Peace Now movement is not the decisionmaker and does not represent the opinion of the Israelis in a democratic way, because the Israelis express their opinions through electing their representatives in elections.

By the same token, the United States, Israel, or any other party cannot select for the Palestinians the party that can negotiate for them. They of course can bring Jordan or any other party for negotiations.

But the question that will also be asked is the following: Can the results of the negotiations be implemented? Our answer is no, because these parties do not represent the Palestinians.

We are confident that some people criticized the article to cast doubts about the PLO's sole representation of the Palestinian people. Why are those people casting doubts?

Where is the self-confidence? What prevents the Palestinian people from expressing their opinion on condition this opinion should be free without occupation or repressive forces?

The United States would come to the occupied territory or to any assembly area for the Palestinians to conduct voting.

I also discussed the issue of negotiations. I wrote the article in sequence. And once again I say this is a one-paragraph article. It is correct that there are paragraphs, but the article should be read all together.

I said: Yes, we in the PLO want to negotiate with Israel and we want to negotiate with the Israeli decisionmaker whether he is Shamir, Peres, or whoever wins in the coming elections.

I said we want to negotiate with them to reach a solution that guarantees security and stability and, at the same time, will result in establishing an independent Palestinian state.

I also said this negotiation should take place within an international conference. I explained why. Is the international conference something we created and worshipped?

In other words, there is no way other than the international conference. But there is a reason. We want it for two things: It would be an international guarantee by the two superpowers and the permanent members of the Security Council.

And this is a guarantee for the results of the conference. We want a guarantee and a power for implementation. We are not amateurs to go there just to issue a statement.

We are not like those who say yes to the Palestinian people and to their right to self-determination and who do not want to implement the Palestinian right to self-determination.

Therefore, we say the superpowers and the permanent members of the Security Council should participate in the international council to guarantee the security and safety of all regional states, including the independent Palestinian state.

This is what I said about negotiations with Israel. Where is the problem? Those who criticized the plan of negotiations with Israel either did not comprehend what has been said or they voted against the international conference and they stand against it.

If we have to go to the international conference, with whom shall we negotiate? Shall we negotiate with Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, or Egypt? These are fraternal Arab states and if there are any differences with them we will go to the Arab League.

We want to go to the international conference as a liberation organization and as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people to negotiate with our enemies, to negotiate with the Israelis.

Those who criticize this are mistaken. We go to the international conference with all the parties and with the permanent members of the Security Council to negotiate with the Israelis to withdraw from our territories in order to establish our independent state.

In any case, I said an important thing in the conclusion of the article. Our only choice as Palestinians is to continue resistance, the uprising, and popular resistance until the last soldier departs from our land.

We offer to sit at the negotiating table while we are resisting. This is a right given to us by all charters, including the UN Charter.

This is the article that was written in a language understood by the West and the American mind. Not every Arabic speech, especially when it is translated into their English language, is understood.

What appears to be logical in our Arabic language might not be understood by Western readers. I said what I have said in a simple, direct, and clear language. This is what we want.

Therefore, we hope that after this clarification we have thrown the ball into the American court. Any question on the clarification of any of the stands I presented as an expression of the PLO stands should be directly addressed to the PLO in an appropriate way.

It is time for the U.S. Administration, which has understood that no solution can be reached without the PLO and without the rights of the Palestinian people, to contact the PLO if it wants a clarification on anything.

[AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM] We heard that the U.S. side sought clarification or wanted to make sure if this were the official Palestinian stand or whether it represents the viewpoint of Chairman 'Arafat in particular.

[Abu Sharif] I believe that the U.S. Administration can contact the PLO Executive Committee chairman directly to address this or other questions. The fact is that the hesitation of the U.S. Administration to embark on such direct contact does not serve the issue of peace in the Middle East.

I also believe that if Shultz really wants the atmosphere to be prepared for him to achieve peace he should take this step.

Al-Natshah on 'Interpretations' of PLO Decisions

PM2906093988 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Jun 88 pp 1,2

[Hasin Bunyan report: "Abu Shakir Tells AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Negotiations Must Be at International Conference"]

[Excerpt] Riyadh, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT— Rafiq al-Natshah, Fatah Central Committee member and representative in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, announced that "the PLO's principles and political decisions are not subject to any interpretations by anyone in the Palestinian arena."

In a statement exclusive to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT he said that "these principles and policies are endorsed firmly and clearly. The political program is unanimously agreed upon by all the Palestinian factions and PNC members." This was in reply to a question about what was revealed in an article by Bassam Abu Sharif, information adviser to 'Arafat.

Al-Natshah pointed out that the PLO does not object at all to attending an international conference enjoying full powers, capable of making decisions, and in which the big powers would participate and the PLO would be represented on an equal footing with the other parties.

In addition, discussions at the conference should be firmly and undisputably based on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, withdrawal from the occupied territories, establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and the refugees' return to their own land.

This is the decision of the PNC and all the PLO's organs. And anything other than this would be considered a personal interpretation.

Al-Natshah emphasized that the question of recognition and dialogue can be discussed, but within the framework of an international conference.

He said: We are ready to discuss this matter at the United Nations with anyone seeking to recognize us within the framework of an international conference. We are seeking to bring about a mechanism to implement international resolutions.

We are against making free concessions just to satisfy a delusion called world public opinion. Nor are we ready to abandon our principles just to satisfy one quarter or anger another, otherwise we will lose our principles, our policy, and everything else.

Al-Natshah referred to the need to reorganize the various security organs within Fatah and the PLO, especially after Abu Jihad's [Khalil al-Wazir's] assassination. He said Palestinian security measures are being taken in coordination with the host states since, in principle, Palestinian leaders' security is the responsibility of the host states.

Al-Natshah talked about the question of martyr Abu Jihad's successor; he said that Fatah-RC [Revolutionary Council] discussed this matter previously and certain decisions were made and that the Council will discuss this issue again within the coming 2 months.

He did not rule out the possibility of Umm Jihad's [Abu Jihad's widow] assuming Abu Jihad's responsibilities.

He said that she knows a great deal by virtue of her closeness to the martyr and that she participates and has in the past participated in this field; it is no longer a secret that in the 1960's she led this sector when Abu Jihad was arrested.

But she has other responsibilities: She is the deputy secretary of the Revolutionary Council. The person who is to be in charge of the occupied Palestine sector must be a Central Committee member because of the importance of this position.

As for the second category of officials, they must be qualified specialists who have practiced this kind of work over a long period of time. And it is likely that Umm Jihad will be classified as one of these.

Al-Natshah revealed there is a plan for dialogue with Syrian officials, which has been drawn up by the Fatah Central Committee and Fatah-RC, and that the plan is now ready and has been unanimously agreed upon although a date has not yet been set for dialogue with Syrian officials.

He said: For cooperation to be maintained on a normal basis, we called on the Syrian brothers to end the shelling of the camps, which is being launched by some people from places where Syrian officials can help to stop it.

This shelling is incomprehensible; it is pointless and unjustified, especially as it is taking place when the uprising is at its peak. [passage omitted]

Algeria

Reportage on Unity Agreement With Libya

'Text' of Statement Issued

LD2906213988 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers, 29 Jun (JANA)—Here is the text of the press statement issued last night in Algiers at the end of the visit by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud and delegation to sister Algeria:

In the context of the meetings which are being held regularly between the governments of the Popular and Democratic Republic of Algeria [PDRA] and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to establish unity between the two countries on firm foundations, and act as a model for unionist action; and in fulfillment of what was agreed between President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the PDRA and secretary general of the FLN Party, and his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi, commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, during their successive meetings—the latest of which was the meeting held during the extraordinary Arab summit in Algeria on 7 June 1988—Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud paid a visit to Algeria 27-28 June 1988, leading a high-level delegation from the Secretariat of the General People's Congress, the General People's Committee, the Revolutionary Committees' Movement, and officials from various economic and technical sectors.

On this occasion, President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the PDRA and secretary general of the FLN, received Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud in the presence of Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia and the members of both delegations.

He gave clear directives concerning the accomplishment of new steps on the road to union [ittihad] between Algeria and the Jamahiriyah. And in the light of these directives, working sessions were held under Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Party Central Committee, and Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, in the presence of Brothers Abdelhamid Brahimi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, and 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee, and members of the two delegations.

The Algerian delegation consisted of members of the Political Bureau, members of the party permanent secretariat, and officials representing the economic, cultural, technical, and information sectors.

At these sessions, the positive results achieved in pursuit of unity between the two countries, in implementation of the political will which was confirmed through the continuing meetings, were evaluated.

Both sides recorded their satisfaction at the various positive results achieved in the construction of the Great Arab Maghreb, thanks to mutual trust and firm belief in the unity of the Arab destiny and joint action.

In this respect, the following has been decided:

First: To submit the project of union between the two fraternal countries to the popular masses in Algeria and the Great Jamahiriyah in September 1988, to discuss it and enrich it in accordance with the schedule agreed between the two sides.

Second: The two sides approved the five-country summit of the Arab Maghreb countries held recently after the emergency Arab summit. They affirm that the efforts for unity made by Algeria and Libya stem from the general efforts to strengthen the cause of Arab unity, and the need to achieve it at the level of the Arab Maghreb countries as a step on the road to all-round Arab unity.

Third: In the legal sphere, and in light of the work undertaken between the [Algerian] National People's Assembly and the [Libyan] General People's Congress, and through meetings and the exchange of views, information, and expertise in the legal field, particularly after the signing of the minutes of the joint agreement of April 1987 in Algiers, the two sides record with great satisfaction the positive steps taken, and they have agreed to continue the work in order to secure harmonious and integrated legislation that will reinforce the unionist march between the two fraternal countries.

During the meeting there was also a review of measures concerning:

1. The freedom of movement of citizens between the two fraternal countries, the unification of border checkpoints for the movement of individuals with identity cards, and also the movement of national goods without customs duties.

A joint commission of experts from both countries will lay down the practical arrangements for implementing these measures within 2 months of the issuance of this communique.

2. The launching of a regular maritime service between Arab Algerian and Libyan ports to embody the elements of ties and unity between the two fraternal countries.

In addition, the joint executive commission has held its fifth session under the co-chairmanship of the secretary of the General People's Committee in the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the prime minister of the PDRA, in the presence of the brother secretaries and a number of ministers.

The commission studied the minutes of the follow-up agreement signed in Tripoli on 5 June 1988, and expressed its satisfaction over what has been achieved

since its fourth session in Tripoli. The commission stressed the need for a precise schedule for the carrying out of all that has been agreed upon.

During this meeting, the boards of directors of the following companies were named:
The Libyan Arab-Algerian Company for the Exploration and Production of Oil;
The Libyan Arab-Algerian Company for Geophysics;
The Libyan Arab-Algerian Company for Buses and Light Transportation;
The Libyan Arab-Algerian Company for Desert Vehicles;
The Libyan Arab-Algerian Company for Diesel Engines;
The Libyan Arab-Algerian Company for Gear Boxes;
The Libyan Arab-Algerian Company for Digging Water Wells;
The Libyan-Algerian Company for Construction.

During this session, they also signed agreements on the following:

1. The general framework of economic cooperation between the two countries;

2. The establishment of a joint bank to be called the Arab Maghreb Bank for Investment and Trade;

3. Avoiding income tax duplication;

4. The establishment of a joint company for the implementation, accomplishment, and running of the aluminum complex;

5. The establishment of an Algerian Arab-Libyan joint company for audio-visual productions; and

6. The establishment of a joint petrochemical company.

They also agreed to form a joint working group to draw up joint programs to utilize all agricultural resources to achieve food security for both countries and to exert concentrated efforts to combat agricultural pests, especially locusts.

The joint executive committee ratified the working programs which were prepared to consolidate and develop economic projects in both countries, especially in the following sectors: trade, fisheries, heavy industries, communications and transportation, public works, exploitation of manpower resources, and planning. The executive committee urged the authorities concerned in both countries to hasten the establishment of the joint companies and the implementation of the working programs agreed in the various sectors.

Because of the urgent need to concentrate the efforts of the media towards unity and cultural cooperation, and the requirements of this stage in preparing the media for carrying out its historic mission of destiny, the signing of the executive program for cultural cooperation between the two countries for the years 1988/89/90, and the signing of the agreement to establish the Algerian Arab-Libyan joint company for audio-visual production took place.

The two sides also agreed to arrange an annual book fair in both countries and to study the possibilities of forming joint companies for film production, publishing and distribution, and to arrange joint arts and cultural festivals and scientific seminars.

In the field of social security, they agreed to complete the legal procedures for cooperation and to implement the relevant agreement.

In the field of health services they ratified the minutes of the cooperation agreement between the two countries, in particular that concerning the exchange of expertise in medical education, combating disease, exchange of drugs, and services in mother and child care, and preventive medicine.

During this session of the joint executive committee they also ratified the memorandum on the duties and working methods of the joint follow-up committee.

In conclusion, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the steps taken towards unifying action between the two countries, and agreed to continue to implement the meetings and conference programs according to the agreed schedule.

Messaadia, Jallud at Signing

LD2906113488 Tripoli JANA in English 0902 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers, Al-Sayf [June] 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—Staff Maj Jallud and Mr. Messaadia, head of the Algerian FLN Secretariat, attended the celebration of concluding the protocol of the Supreme Executive Committee between the General People's Committee and the cabinet of sisterly Algeria.

The protocol was signed by the secretary of the General Poeple's Committee and Mr. Brahimi, premier of Algeria.

It asserts agreement on economic cooperation between the 2 countries and concluding an agreement on setting up a joint bank entitled the Arab Maghrebi Bank for Investment and Commerce.

The protocol includes an agreement on banning double tax on income, an agreement on establishing the joint company for implementing, accomplishing and running of an aluminium complex, and agreement of setting up the Libyan Arab-Algerian company for audio-visual production and an agreement for establishing a joint company in the petro-chemical industries sphere.

The protocol includes an agreement on establishing a joint working team to draw up joint programmes to benefit from all the agricultural potentials in a bid to achieve food security for both sisterly countries, apart from exerting strenuous efforts to combat agricultural pestilences especially locusts.

The secretaries of the General People's Committees for planning, industry, health, information and culture together with the Algerian ministers of heavy industries, culture, energy, information, health have signed protocols on joint agreements to promote cooperation and complementation between the 2 sisterly countries.

Jallud Departs After Visit

LD2906114088 Tripoli JANA in English 0917 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers, Al-Sayf [June] 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and his accompanying delegation left Algeria yesterday afternoon after concluding the unionist working visit to sisterly Algeria.

He was officially seen off at Houari Boumedienne Airport. In the forefront of people going there to see him off were Messrs. Messaadia, head of the Algerian Secretariat of FLN, Brahimi, the premier, apart from members of the Politburo, ministers, a number of officials in the party and state of sisterly Algeria, the secretary and members of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Algiers and the ambassador of Algeria accredited to Great al-Jamahiriyah.

Briefs

Industrial Accords with Libya

Algiers, 28 Jun (JANA)—An agreement was signed this afternoon in Algiers for the creation of a joint Libyan-Algerian Arab Company for implementing and operating the aluminum complex in the Great Jamahiriyah. The way was left open for other Arab Maghreb countries to join this company. An agreement was also reached this afternoon in Algiers for the drawing up of a statute between the Great Jamahiriyah and Algeria for operating and administering the four companies concerned with mechanics. These are: light passenger and freight vehicles; diesel engines; gearboxes and [word indistinct] vehicles. The agreement also allowed for the preparation of a protocol for the clarification of the required phases during the coming period. [Text] *[LD29060431 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 28 Jun 88]*

Chad

Discussions Held With World Bank on New Credit

AB2506171388 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Excerpt] An unscheduled loan requested to finance the functioning of eight ministerial departments and another unscheduled loan to finance Chadian imports make up the requirements of the credit requested by Chad from the World Bank.

Discussions relating to this request took place from 15 to 20 June in Washington. The Chadian delegation was led by Soumaila Mahamat, the minister of planning and cooperation, and included Mbailemdana Ngarnayal, the minister of finance and computerization.

While awaiting the return to Ndjamena of the leader of the delegation who is still in Paris, the minister of finance and computerization was kind enough to give us the first details on the outcome of the deliberations that took place in a calm atmosphere.

He added that these negotiations were very important for the structural adjustment program signed with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in 1987. The topics discussed and examined will be submitted to the board of directors for approval. [passage omitted]

Committee Reviews Domestic, Libyan Issues

AB2706093788 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] The fourth session of the UNIR [National Union for Independence and Revolution] Central Committee continues in Ndjamena. It opened on 15 June and has already reviewed several problems hindering the satisfactory performance of our movement. In particular, it has reviewed the Executive Bureau's report and has [word indistinct] the wisdom of this body's report.

During their latest deliberations, the members of the Central Committee reviewed the report of the Domestic Policy and Control Commission which focused on the [word indistinct] organization, lack of transportation, shortage of office facilities, and above all on the inadequacy of resources and commodities.

They also discussed the proliferation of membership cards and the problem relating to the duplication of offices and responsibilities. On saturday 25 June, the fourth session examined items relating to the Chad-Libya dispute.

The Central Committee discussed the situation viewed against the evolution of the problem so as to assess its current impact. They also discussed a [word indistinct] item concerning some UNIR militants whose behavior

and actions have been viewed as opposed to our movements's guidelines. The Central Committee took a break yesterday and will resume their deliberations today.

Commentary Cites Press Agency Problems

AB2906104588 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Faustin Dago commentary]

[Text] The CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY [ATP] issued a (?16-page) special document yesterday on the agency's history, an interview with the agency's director, and the views of the ordinary man and journalists on the agency.

This valuable document is available to those seeking information about ATP. Our reporter Faustin Dago has some comments about the agency:

[Dago] On our visit to the agency we came upon a [words indistinct] agency situated opposite the Ndjamena Central Post Office building. The ATP has been publishing [words indistinct].

The agency has published approximately 7,000 articles since it was established 22 years ago. However, from the time it was established the agency has been continually bogged down and neglected.

A survey conducted by our reporters that is featured in the special document reveals that more than half of the Chadian population ignores the existence of the ATP.

What difference is there between Radio Chad and the ATP? When this question was put to the ordinary man, he thought it was some kind of riddle. But the reaction of the ordinary man, however paradoxical it may seem, is reality.

But let's not waste time. Let's take a look at headquarters of the ATP. The ATP employs six professional journalists, three senior civil servants, including two high school graduates [words indistinct] and a philosophy teacher. This is the human potential that keeps the ATP running. [passage indistinct]

In the area of transportation, [words indistinct] the situation is most lamentable, a characteristic feature of all Chadian public agencies. The agency has only one motorbike which is used by the ATP director, the [word indistinct] service, and the administrative sector.

This lack of mobility is inappropriate for a press agency. However, this is the plight facing the ATP, Radio Chad, and the television. This handicaps the ATP in its search for raw materials which includes the search for news and its distribution to all Chadian news organizations.

At the time of its establishment, this division, which is a public industrial and commercial establishment, [words indistinct] used to publish and distribute 1,500 to 2,000 articles daily [as heard].

Today the ATP is facing publishing difficulties. It issues 800 articles for a few subscribers, two thirds of whom are in the Chadian administration. [passage indistinct]

The ATP must not only improve its public image but it must also break through the indifference shown to it by the authorities, which is paradoxical in a Third World country that is seeking a high level of news production. The stagnation in the written media in Chad is [words indistinct].

The ATP with its lack of equipment is a glaring example of this problem. The goodwill of the ATP journalists is quickly exhausted by problems that are seemingly marginal but which really exist in terms of the lack of material and technical equipment.

Egypt

Mosad Linked to Smuggling of U.S. Technology

JN2906110988 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Jun (WAKH)—Informed Egyptian sources have revealed that the Zionist intelligence apparatus, Mosad, and enemy Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, are behind the issue pertaining to smuggling U.S. military equipment to Egypt.

The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, published in Abu Dhabi today, quoted these sources as saying that a special envoy for Shamir carried two secret reports to a U.S. National Security adviser on 25 July 1987 and 2 July 1988.

The first report claimed that there was an underground Egyptian network that worked in cooperation with Egyptian intelligence, through direct contacts with some Arab diplomats in Washington, to obtain sensitive material and equipment to manufacture medium-range missiles. The report adds that Egypt was actually able to smuggle serious strategic material in a short period of time in 1985.

The Egyptian sources said that an Israeli Mosad agent, who works at a U.S. nuclear center, had leaked the initial information to Tel Aviv.

The second report includes details of the smuggled material and of the persons who it claimed were involved in smuggling military equipment to Egypt.

The Egyptian sources pointed out that other reports prepared by U.S. intelligence organizations have supported the Israeli claims.

Assembly Approves Budget, Development Plan Laws
JN2906104388 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic
27 Jun 88 p 7

[Text] At the end of its current session yesterday, the People's Assembly approved the state's general budget and development plan laws. The Assembly completed discussion of both laws yesterday under Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub.

The Assembly speaker then ordered the session closed and the Assembly approved the two laws. The Assembly speaker then read a decision adjourning the session. The following is the text of the state's general budget law:

Article 1: The modes of expenditure of the state's general budget for the fiscal year 1988-1989 were estimated at 23,656,229,510 pounds. The general statement budget revenues totaled 21,048,985,510 pounds.

Article 2: The state's general budget for fiscal year 1988-1989 was distributed in accordance with the attached Table No 1 as follows:

First: Current Expenditures

The current modes of expenditure of the state's general budget for the fiscal year 1988-1989 estimated at 16,321,858,410 pounds allotted to the following chapters:

a. Total allocations for the first chapter-wages 5,515,000,000 pounds.

b. Total allocations for the second chapter-current expenditures and transfers 10,806,858,410 pounds.

Second: Capital Expenditures

The modes of capital expenditure for the fiscal year 1988-1989, estimated at 7,334,371,100 pounds allotted to the following chapters:

a. Total allocations for the third chapter-investment expenditures 2,792,479,000 pounds.

b. Total allocations for the fourth chapter-capital transfers 4,541,892,100 pounds.

Article 3: The revenues of the state's general budget for fiscal year 1988-1989 were distributed in accordance with the attached Table No 1 as follows:

First: Current Revenues:

The current revenues of the general state budget for the fiscal year 1988-1989 were estimated at 17,271,545,410 pounds allotted to the following chapters:

a. Total allocation for the first chapter-state revenues 12,346,476,900 pounds.

b. Total allocations for the second chapter-the current revenues and transfers 4,925,068,510 pounds.

Second: Capital Revenues

Capital revenues for fiscal year 1988-89 are estimated at 3,777,440,100 pounds distributed among the following chapters:

a. The total allocations for the third chapter-the various capital revenues, the sum of 2,740,880,100 pounds of which 598,675,000 pounds for financing investment expenditures, and 2,142,205,100 pounds for financing capital transfers as explained in the attached Table No 1.

b. The total allocations for the fourth chapter-loans and credit facilities, the sum of 1,036,560,000 pounds, of which 256,560,000 pounds is to finance investment expenditures, and the sum of 780,000,000 pounds for financing capital transfers as explained in Table No 1.

Article 4: The difference between the aggregate current expenditures and the aggregate current revenues in the state general budget for fiscal year 1988-89 is estimated at a surplus of 949,687,000 pounds.

The difference between the aggregate capital expenditures and the capital revenues in the state budget for fiscal year 1988-89 is estimated at a deficit of 3,556,931,000 pounds of which 1,937,244, 000 is a deficit in financing investments, and 1,619,687,000 pounds is a deficit in financing capital transfers.

Article 5: The aggregate expenditures in the state budget for fiscal year 1988-89 is estimated at 28,733,750,510 pounds. The available financing sources to offset these expenditures are estimated at 28,063,750,510 pounds, distributed among the various budgets as outlined in Table No 2.

The net deficit, estimated at 670,000,000 pounds, will be financed from the banking system.

Article 6: All parties must take care to obligate themselves or carry out disbursements on projects that are listed in the third chapter dealing with investment expenditures only in light of the regulations the national investment bank sets forth.

Article 7: The finance minister, or those whom he delegates, can issue treasury bonds within the limit of the loans that are due during the year and which are renewed. He also has the power to conclude foreign loans that are needed to finance the treasury.

Article 8: The finance minister can issue treasury bonds in accordance with the conditions and circumstances he agrees on with the Egyptian Central Bank in order to tackle the following cases:

a. To cover budget deficits in previous years.

b. To finance the deficit of the economic establishments that had been carried over in previous years, if it is proven that the Treasury must finance such a deficit.

c. To offset the monetary deficit in the Government's account in the Central Bank. The necessary changes will be carried out to implement the above.

The following is the text of the social and economic development plan. In the name of the people and the president of the Republic, the People's Assembly has approved and issued the following law:

Article 1: The general framework of the economic and social development plan for 1988-89 will be as follows:

a. The gross national product for 1988-89, at 1986-87 prices, will increase by 5.4 percent compared to what is expected in 1987-88. The gross national product with production factor costs will increase by 5.6 percent.

b. Family consumption, at 1986-87 prices, will increase by 4.1 percent, general consumption by 5 percent, and total consumption by 4.2 percent in comparison with the expected level for 1987-88.

Article 2: The total investment expenditures for the public sector amounts to 7.87 billion pounds, and the investment expenditures for the private sector amounts to 3.90 billion pounds.

Article 3: The support elements implement the investments allocated for them for 1988-89. The National Investment Bank will finance these investments within the limits of its financial commitments decided earlier and which amount to 4.141 billion pounds.

The competent elements are responsible within the framework of their competence for depositing the estimated investment revenues in this plan in the National Investment Bank, in accordance with a timetable agreed upon with the bank. The revenues, which are not collected before 30 June 1988, will also be deposited in the National Investment Bank.

Article 4: With the approval of the planning minister and the chairman of the bank board of directors, the National Investment Bank can finance the projects in the 5-year development plan, 1987-88 to 1991-92, and can settle the accruals on the work done during the years from 1982-83 to 1987-88 and which was not financed during the years of implementation.

The bank can also finance the deficit in the liquidity to finance the investments of the support elements from the credits in the budget of the National Investment Bank for 1988-89. The bank can get additional revenues from loans.

Article 5: Easy loans, not to exceed a total of 1.25 billion pounds, shall be allocated for land reclamation and planting, popular housing, consumers and producers cooperative societies, food security projects, and export products.

Loans for export products shall be linked to specific export objectives. Loans shall have easy interest rates. The state's burden should not exceed nine percent for land reclamation and planting projects, popular housing, and cooperative societies; six percent for food security projects; and five percent for export products.

It is acceptable through an agreement between the ministers of planning and finance to distribute reserve money and exchange roles in accordance with the needs resulting from actual implementation.

Article 6: It is impermissible for any quarter to settle an account [ijra' maqassah] against its accruals, which are in the form of deposits or securities at the National Investment Bank in accordance with Article 5 of Law 119 for 1980, which allows the bank to use them in financing the public sector's investments.

Article 7: The objectives of the plan shall be determined within the framework referred to in the articles of this law in accordance with the details carried by the two volumes of the 1988-89 plan.

Article 8 of the draft law deals with publishing the law in the official gazette and the date it goes into effect.

The draft law was submitted to the Consultative Council in accordance with Clause 3 of Article 195 of the Constitution, and Article 17 of Law 120 for 1980 regarding the Consultative Council, which approved it in its 11 June 1988 session.

The committee approves the submitted draft law and hopes the esteemed chamber will approve it with the attached formula.

[Signed] Committee chairman, Dr Hilmi Mahmud Nimr

Court Acquits Police Officers Accused of Torture
NC3006100788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0810 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun (MENA)—A Cairo criminal court today acquitted 45 police officers and assistants accused of torturing a number of defendants in the case of the Al-Jihad organization.

Abu Ghazalah Cited on Aircraft Procurement Plans
NC2906161788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1441 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA)—Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has

announced that Egypt is currently concluding contracts for the purchase of 40 modern F-16 aircraft in addition to the aircraft already bought.

He stressed that the Armed Forces will always seek to procure modern aircraft of all types. In a press statement today, Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt will obtain a second batch of Mirage 2000 aircraft.

He noted that Egypt is placing reliance on multi-task aircraft. Drones will be delivered in 1 month's time, he said.

Abu Ghazalah said that a plan has been drawn up to establish workshops for the repair, maintenance, and overhaul of modern aircraft, and production lines for other types of aircraft.

He pointed out that Kuwait will be supplied with Egyptian weapons, air defense systems, and Amun, Fahd, and Misr armored vehicles. He stressed that Egypt is ready to meet the needs of the Arab region and assist its Arab brothers.

Abu Ghazalah stated that his trip to Zaire was at the invitation of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. He noted that he had visited certain branches of the Zairian Armed Forces as well as the Egyptian mission there. The trip, he said, was intended to bolster bilateral relations.

Abu Ghazalah returned to Cairo earlier today from Kinshasa, after a 3-day visit at the head of a military delegation. While there, he held talks on bilateral ties in various fields, particularly the military sphere.

Air Defense Commander Cites Modernization Effort

NC2806105088 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2225 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jun (MENA)—Major General Mustafa al-Shadhili, commander of the Air Defense Forces, said that Egypt has been able to build a complete air defense system that can protect the nation and deter any aggressor.

In an interview for tomorrow's edition of AL-JUMHURIYAH, Maj Gen al-Shadhili said that the Air Defense Forces will sign contracts for the procurement of the "Sinai 23" missile system and the "Ramadan 23" artillery system, and that new types of radars have been obtained.

Maj Gen al-Shadhili denied that Egypt has any fighting military units from any of its services stationed outside the country. He pointed out that there is a significant and varied demand for Egyptian military expertise, which has resulted in many Arab students enrolling in our military colleges, institutions, and training centers, and many Arab countries requesting our experts to help organize and train their air defense establishments.

Maj Gen al-Shadhili told AL-JUMHURIYAH that the air defense weapons obtained from the Eastern bloc are a national treasure as far as armament is concerned, and that these weapons have been repeatedly modified and modernized.

This upgrading, he said, maintains the high performance of the Eastern bloc equipment, missiles, and radars.

The Air Defense commander also said that the first consignment of the "Chaparral" missiles has arrived in Egypt and that the remaining shipments are expected within the coming months.

He said that the Air Defense Forces have modified these missiles in several ways to ensure their suitability to the local terrain. The missile is to be used in conjuction with a vehicle-mounted radar and a fire-control system as a deterrent to low-flying aircrat.

Maj Gen al-Shadhili noted that the manufacturing program for the "TPS-63" radar is proceeding according to plan. It is a long-term program which will significantly boost the country's ability to produce modern weapons and highly sophisticated equipment, he added.

Maj Gen al-Shadhili mentioned that Egypt is renovating its radar warning networks by purchasing advanced equipment. Maj Gen al-Shadhili stressed that Egypt is ready to cater to the demands of any Arab country in all areas of air defense.

Position on Tabah Sovereignty Reiterated

JN2906073788 Cairo UKTUBAR in Arabic 26 Jun 88 p 12

[By Mariam Rubin]

[Text] Egypt has reemphasized to the United States and Israel its complete sovereignty over Tabah, and its determination to pursue international arbitration, and not to postpone any sessions of the International Court, which is looking into the issue. This stand was reiterated at the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. meeting that was held in Washington last week.

Ambassador Ahmad Mahir, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department, told UKTUBAR that there is no intention to postpone the Tabah arbitration procedures. He added that Egypt completely rejects any proposals Israel may submit in this respect.

Ambassador Ahmad Mahir explained the reports of an Israeli-Egyptian meeting to discuss settlement of the Tabah issue outside the arbitration commission. He said that the Israeli side suggested that a meeting be held to discuss the possibility of settling the Tabah issue.

He added that Egypt expressed its readiness to listen to the proposals Israel may have, but within the framework of a firm Egyptian stand that there can be no discussion

of Egypt's sovereignty over Tabah, that it has a right to the disputed demarcation signs, and that it refuses to even discuss any matter that may harm Egyptian sovereignty from far or near.

He added that Egypt proceeds in its moves from its realization that its legal position is strong and from the premise that it has an indisputable right which cannot be weakened by any maneuvers.

Badr Cited on Marxist Movement, Terrorism
JN2906064088 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 27 Jun 88 p 3

[By Majdi 'Abd al-Ghani]

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Zaki Badr has affirmed that there is no dispute between the police and university students. He said that the duty of the security organs is to safeguard society and implement laws.

He stressed that youths have a genuine interest in safeguarding legitimacy and public order.

At a meeting with Alexandria University students last Saturday evening, the interior minister said youths have the right to differ with us in their opinions and concepts, but there is a need to have common denominators and a unified concept on how to protect the bases of the state and society.

He added that ideologies and differences of opinion do not mean a call to atheism and the renunciation of divine religions. He said: We believe in freedom of religion and the right to be religious and exercise religious rites, but this does not mean that extremists may set up a state within the state and impose their beliefs through violence and terrorism. [passage omitted]

Zaki Badr said that it is necessary to protect our society from the threat of terrorism that is exported to us from abroad. He added: We have adopted stringent security measures and are extremely alert.

He said that the Shi'ite grouping which Iran finances had sought to carry out a series of violent acts in the country and the Arab region. He explained that there is an active movement which seeks to promote Marxism among our masses, exploiting the difficult living conditions.

He stressed that this force, which is lying in wait for the regime, will inevitably clash with the police whose duty is to safeguard legitimacy and public order. [passage omitted]

Council Discusses Arab League Amendments
NC2806075288 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] The Consultative Council, at its meeting this evening chaired by Speaker Dr 'Ali Lutfi, has fully endorsed a report prepared by the Consultative Council's Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee on the issue of Egypt and the Arab League.

The report recommends amendment of the Arab League Charter to cope with new circumstances and developments in the world and in the Arab arena. The report points out that foremost among these amendments are proposals that resolutions at the Arab League be passed by majority vote, not unanimity; that legislation be enacted to define the relationship between the Arab League's specialized organizations and the Arab League itself; that the joint defense treaty and economic cooperation among the Arab countries be made effective; and that an Arab court of justice be established, with judges appointed in advance and having binding authority over member states.

Dr Lutfi Returns From East European Tour
NC2606080588 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0603 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jun (MENA)—An Egyptian parliamentary delegation led by Consultative Council Speaker Dr 'Ali Lutfi returned to Cairo early this morning after a 2-week European tour during which the delegation visited Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Following his arrival, Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that he handed a written message from President Husni Mubarak to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. He also conveyed a verbal message from Mubarak to Polish President Jaruzelski.

Dr Lutfi mentioned that a special envoy of the Romanian president will arrive in Cairo in the next few days with a message for President Mubarak. He added that the leaders of the three countries which he visited had invited President Mubarak to visit their countries.

Dr Lutfi said that he held talks with officials of the three countries on bilateral ties, the Middle East, the Iraq-Iran war, Lebanon, nuclear disarmament, as well as Angola and the independence of Namibia.

The delegation that accompanied Dr Lutfi during the tour included Dr Ahmad Salamah, minister of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs; Counselor Wajih al-Dali, head of the Consultative Council's Foreign Affairs Committee; Dr Farkhundah Hasan; and Muhammad 'Abd al-Shafi.

Reportage on Malian Agriculture Minister's Visit

Arrives With Message

NC2506072788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 24 Jun (MENA)—The Malian minister of agriculture, Moulaye Mohamed Haidara, arrived in Cairo from Paris tonight on a 4-day visit to Egypt to deliver a message from Malian President Moussa Traore to President Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Received by Mubarak

NC2506152888 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 Jun (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has received a written message from Moussa Traore, Malian president and current chairman of the OAU.

This was stated by the Malian minister of agriculture, Moulaye Mohamed Haidara, following his meeting with President Mubarak today. He noted that Egypt and Mali are linked by cordial relations and sincere cooperation, which are further consolidated by the close ties between President Mubarak and his brother President Traore.

He noted that President Traore, in his capacity as current chairman of the OAU, keeps in touch with President Mubarak for consultation.

On the Malian Government's assessment of Egypt's efforts in hosting the quadripartite conference aimed at resolving the problems of southern Africa, the Malian minister praised these efforts, noting that his country views them as sincere African efforts.

He stressed that Mali, in its capacity as chairman of the OAU, supports all efforts by President Mubarak toward this goal. He emphasized that the entire African Continent is behind President Mubarak, supporting him in our joint efforts to find a solution to the problem of Angola and to liberate Namibia. He expressed the hope that the quadripartite conference deliberations will succeed. [passage omitted]

Concludes Visit, Departs

NC2806082988 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA)—The Malian minister of agriculture, Moulaye Mohamed Haidara, left Cairo this morning at the end of a visit to Egypt that lasted several days.

During his visit he conveyed a message from Malian President Moussa Traore to President Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

PACA's Mlambo Leaves Cairo for Khartoum

NC2506081488 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0604 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jun (MENA)—Johnson Mlambo, chairman of the Pan-African Congress of Azania [PACA], left Cairo this morning for Khartoum, winding up a week-long visit to Egypt.

Mlambo and his accompanying delegation met President Husni Mubarak and several senior Egyptian officials during their visit. Their talks resulted in the reopening of the Cairo PACA office, which was closed down 2 years ago.

Mubarak Receives Iraqi Parliamentary Delegation

NC2506154088 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1208 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 25 (MENA)—This afternoon at the Presidential Palace, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received an Iraqi parliamentary delegation led by Dr Nizar al-Hadithi, Iraq's chairman of the Egyptian-Iraqi Parliamentary Association.

Also attending the meeting were Dr Muhammad Hasan al-Zayyat, Egypt's chairman in the Egyptian-Iraqi Parliamentary Association, and Samir Najm, Iraqi ambassador in Cairo.

The Iraqi parliamentary delegation arrived in Cairo on 19 June for a week-long visit.

Delegation Departs Cairo

NC2806200888 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA)—Nizar al-Hadithi, who led an Iraqi parliamentary delegation on a 10-day visit to Egypt, left Cairo for Jeddah this evening. During the visit, the Iraqi parliamentarians met with President Husni Mubarak, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, Cultural Minister Faruq Husni, and labor unionist Ahmad al-'Ammawi. [passage omitted]

Ghali, Soviet Official Meet, Discuss Conference

NC2506155188 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1310 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jun (MENA)—Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with Vladillen Vasev, chief of the Third African Department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is visiting Cairo.

During the meeting, they discussed the quadripartite conference aimed at establishing peace in Angola and Namibian independence. The discussion is part of the continuing Egyptian-Soviet consultation on issues of southern Africa.

The Soviet official expressed his country's support for Egypt's hosting of the African quadripartite conference.

Czech Economic Delegation Arrives on 4-Day Visit

NC2606073988 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 25 Jun (MENA)—A high-level Czechoslovak economic delegation led by Kazimir Nagy, minister of trade and tourism, arrived here this evening from Prague on a 4-day official visit to Egypt.

The Czechoslovak official said upon his arrival that the objective of his visit is to aquaint himself with the standard of Egyptian products, particularly the [word indistinct] commodities, in order to promote Egyptian exports to his country.

He added that he will hold talks with the ministers of industry and economy on ways to strengthen areas of bilateral relations. He added that he will also visit some exhibitions that show the good quality of products of Egyptian industry. The CSSR delegation will also visit some industrial installations in the 10 Ramadan City.

Trade Discussed

NC2806154388 Cairo MENA in English 1400 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, June 28 (MENA)—Dr. Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade, conferred today with visiting Czechoslovakian minister of trade, and his accompanying delegation on the volume of Egyptian exports to Czechoslovakia particularly nonconventional commodities.

The two sides also reviewed the commodities included in barter deal between the two countries for this year which is estimated at 160 million dollars to be equally shared.

The two ministers discussed the renewal of the long-term trade agreement which was signed by the two countries in May 1979 and which is renewable annually.

Volume of trade exchange between Egypt and Czechoslovakia in 1987 reached 154 million dollars, 64 million dollars of which for Egyptian exports and 89 million dollars worth of Czechoslovakian exports to Egypt.

Egypt exports to Czechoslovakia raw cotton, yarn, textiles, aluminum products, from Czechoslovakia chemicals, metal products, engineering commodities, medical apparatus tools for workshops.

Ends Visit, Departs

NC3006064488 Cairo MENA in English 0606 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, June 30 (MENA)—The Czechoslovak minister of trade left here early this morning with his delegation following a four-day official visit to Egypt.

The Czechoslovak official said before leaving that he has held talks with the ministers of economy and industry on the feasibility of fostering bilateral relations between the two countries in the various domains.

He said he has also met with Egyptian businessmen to discuss increasing the Egyptian exports to Czechoslovakia.

Reportage on Abu Ghazalah, Ghali Visit to Zaire

Depart 26 Jun

NC2606112188 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0808 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 26 Jun (MENA)—Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Muhammad Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, left Cairo at the head of a high-level military delegation for Zaire this morning.

During the 2-day official visit, Abu Ghazalah will hold discussions with officials in Zaire on ways to bolster bilateral relations in various fields, particularly in the military field.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, is accompanying Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah. In a predeparture statement, Ghali said that during the visit he will sign an agreement on cooperation between the NDP and the ruling party in Zaire to strengthen relations between the parties in both countries and to open a new channel of cooperation between them.

Ghali on Party Agreement

NC2906151488 Cairo MENA in English 1425 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, June 29 (MENA)—Dr. Butrus Ghali, state minister for foreign affairs, said he signed an agreement for party cooperation between the Egyptian National Democratic Party and the Zairian Popular Movement of the Revolution.

He said the agreement was signed during his visit to Kinshasa accompanying Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy premier and minister of defence and military production.

Ghali, who returned home early this morning, said the agreement provides for the exchange of party delegations between Egypt and Zaire with a view to boost joint action and allow further understanding between the two peoples.

This agreement, Dr. Ghali said, will help in boosting stances and views in international forums in which the two parties will take part, notably in the African Socialist Parties League.

Abu Ghazalah Comments on Talks

NC2906165488 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jun (MENA)—Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, stated today that during his visit to Zaire he gave Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko a message from President Mubarak. Abu Ghazalah returned to Cairo from Zaire earlier today.

Abu Ghazalah said that he had a lengthy meeting with the Zairian president, which Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, also attended. Several important African issues, as well as bilateral ties, were discussed. He welcomed cooperation with Zaire and all African countries.

He noted that he had held important talks during his 3-day visit to Zaire. The purpose of the talks, he said, was to organize and review cooperation between the two countries in the field of training.

Commentary Accuses Rabin of 'Distortion'

NC3006124688 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "The Israeli Defense Minister's Distortion of Facts During His Visit to Washington"]

[Excerpt] Following his meeting in Washington with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that the Palestinian uprising is a source of deep concern for Israel.

He also said that the uprising and the possession of surface-to-surface missiles by Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Iraq pose strategic threats to Israel. He added that Israel should remain steadfast in the face of the threats posed by these missiles, in addition to chemical weapons, which constitute another threat in view of their effects, as demonstrated by the Iraq-Iran war.

Pro-Israeli mass media have naturally widely promoted these statements, as they do all Israeli statements about its security. Their aim is to justify Israel's acquisition of more weapons and its aggressive policy.

This propaganda completely ignores the obvious fact that Israel owns far more sophisticated and modern weapons than the Arab countries. The Arab countries want to obtain weapons only to defend themselves against the Israeli threat, which is now accompanied by the Iranian threat.

The acquisition of weapons by Arab countries is aimed only at defending themselves against a real threat, not against imaginary threats such as those cited by Israeli officials.

We use the term imaginary because there is no Arab country contemplating an attack on Israel. These countries are concerned with how to deter Israeli aggression. Only recently Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir threatened to attack the missiles Saudi Arabia had obtained from China for defensive purposes in view of Iranian threats.

The issue is not a threat to Israel's security; it is Israel's persistent policy of expansion and aggression. [passage omitted]

Sudan

Witness Testifies on Khartoum Attacks in May

JN2906170688 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1453 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA)—Interrogator and Police Colonel Muhammad Hasan 'Abdu, the first prosecution witness in the cases of the Acropole Hotel and Sudan Club incidents which took place in the middle of May, said that the first defendant 'Imad Muhammad Hublu submitted judicial confessions stating that he is responsible for the Acropole incident.

He said that he was selected to carry out the operation in Lebanon by a person called Abu Jihad [not further identified] who supplied him with a map allowing him to contact the operation supervisor in Sudan, and gave him $4,000.

The first defendant admitted that he continued to communicate with the supervisor through messages left for him to collect behind the Meridian Hotel in Khartoum.

At this morning's court session, the first prosecution witness said, while reading the confessions of the first defendant from the interrogation diary, that the first defendant met defendant Ibrahim on the day on which the incident occurred and that he handed him a case containing the bomb, a tennis racket, and a Baretta pistol.

The witness said that the defendant had conducted reconnaissance missions for 2 months prior to the perpetration of the crime to identify foreign faces and added that these missions entailed paying visits to the Hilton Hotel and the Acropole Hotel.

During these visits, he learned that supper was served at 1800. Hence, this time was chosen as the zero hour for carrying out the operation.

First defendant 'Imad admitted that the statements read were his and said that he belongs to the Revolutionary Arab Cells and not to Fatah-The Revolutionary Council as indicated in the interrogation diary.

Twenty-six reports were submitted during the session, including medical reports on those wounded or killed in the two incidents as well as a medical report on the first defendant.

Exhibits seized following the two incidents were also submitted to the court: They included one machinegun, two pistols, two galabias worn by the first and second defendants and disposed of after the incidents, shrapnel, and empty cannisters found at the site of the incident

Earlier, the interrogator reviewed the measures taken following the two incidents—the measures that resulted to the arrest of two persons suspected of carrying out the attacks: Hasan Qasim Nimr and Sharif 'Izzat. Later, first defendant 'Imad Ahmad was arrested.

The court will continue its work tomorrow to hear the statements of the first prosecution witness in the case about the statements extracted from the second defendant.

Spokesman Denies Landing of Libyan Aircraft

EA2906165488 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] We have received the following from Mr 'Abdallah Muhammad Ahmad, minister of culture and information and the official spokesman:

This morning, AL-AYYAM published a report that a Libyan military aircraft landed at Khartoum airport carrying a number of Libyan officials. The security authorities, acting on a decision by the interior minister, refused to permit it to enter the country and ordered it to turn back because it had not obtaiend previous permission to land.

I have contacted the deputy manager of civil aviation and he has denied the report. I have contacted the minister of interior and he has also denied it. I then contacted the secretary of the fraternal Libyan bureau who denied that an aircraft of this description had landed at Khartoum airport.

I have ascertained that the report is incorrect and harms Libyan-Sudanese relations, as the Libyan Jamahiriyah is a brotherly country with which we deal with all fraternal equality. Such distorted reports are damaging to Libyan-Sudanese bilateral relations.

Accordingly, we ask the brother journalists to ensure accuracy in reports which concern bilateral relations with neighboring countries.

SPLA Claims 150 Government Soldiers Killed

EA2906165288 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Excerpts] The details of the ambush on the large enemy force, code-named "Wild Jaws," that was attempting to go to Torit from Juba and fell in a deliberate SPLA ambush at Khawr on 24th June 1988 have emerged.

A correspondent for Radio SPLA in the area says that 150 enemy soldiers were killed and their bodies left on the battleground, including 1 officer who could not be identified, and more than 200 were injured, others seriously. [passage omitted]

Commenting on this development, the spokesman of the SPLA military high command said that it is Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi who persists in making war instead of peace in spite of the movement's persistant call for peace. [passage omitted]

The correspondent says that mortar shells and small arms ammunition were exploding all night of the 25th June 1988. Some of the vehicles carrying arms and ammunition were deliberately blown up by the enemy soldiers to deny them to the SPLA. [passage omitted]

Tunisia

Premier, Opposition Comment on Party Reform

PM2806143688 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Jun 88 p 5

[Philippe Mudry dispatch: "Party Tested by Change"]

[Text] Tunis—The last week of July promises to be crucial for the new Tunisian regime, because it will be marked by three events of national importance. First, on 25 July, the anniversary of the proclamation of the First Republic, the constitutional amendments will be promulgated and the Second Republic declared, Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche has told us.

At the same time, he added, the debate on the national pact will be started "on the basis of a document which will be sent to the political parties." The aim will be to unite the parties on a number of "major guidelines" which, Mr Baccouche said, could relate to "national independence, giving priority to economic and social development, the creation and redistribution of wealth, the rejection of extremism, and the establishment of democratic relations at all levels of society."

After that, from 29 to 31 July the eagerly awaited Constitutional Democratic Rally [RCD] (the ruling former Destourian Socialist Party) congress will be held from 29 to 31 July.

Indeed, one prominent Tunisian commented, "the opposition is waiting for this congress in order to make its decision."

What is at stake? The prime minister thinks that the issue is not only to "ratify a new policy" but more especially to "start the new era" for Tunisia which was opened up by President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's accession to power on 7 November last year.

Mr Baccouche thinks that this era is as important as the one which started in 1934 with the split in the Destour and the birth of Habib Bourguiba's Neo-Destour.

The opposition sees things differently. Although everybody acknowledges that the head of state has great credibility and is "sincere, pragmatic, and open," they have passed a severe verdict on his party.

It is accused of failing to rid itself of the bad habits it acquired, when, for a long time under Bourgiba, it was the only party, and of not fully supporting the prsident's policy.

"The RCD must fall into line with the new era because we want valid interlocutors with whom to discuss the national pact which we have always wanted," according to Ahmed Mestiri, secretary general of the Movement of Social Democrats, the main opposition party.

The RCD'S "conservatism" is especially blamed for "shortcomings" in some new laws. For instance, Mr Mestiri regrets the fact that in banning a movement from basing its action on religion, the recent law on the parties eliminates the Islamic Tendency Movement, which he does not think is a good thing. The other opposition parties share that view.

The last point which is often criticized is the "confusion" which exists between the state apparatus and the party apparatus. "There is nothing in the Constitution which justifies such a situation. In practice, the party monopolizes the state," Mr Mestiri said. In his view "pluralism will be meaningless while this is the case."

Islam, the Unknown Factor

Mr Baccouche thinks that these criticisms are extreme. Although the head of state is still RCD chairman and the prime minister is still secretary general, he says he wants to "avoid confusion" between the state and party apparatuses "in laws and in practice." He recalled that provincial governors no longer sit on the RCD Central Committee.

With regard to internal changes in the party, "there is no organized force opposed" to the new guidelines, according to Mr Baccouche. But he admitted the need for a "qualitative change in prospective party activists."

Will early parliamentary elections be the culmination of the process of change? The opposition parties are calling for such elections and many Tunisians want them.

The present parliament, which is dominated by a single party, was elected under extremely dubious conditions in November 1986 and new elections would make it possible to assess the real influence of the parties, which is at present unknown.

Mr Baccouche remains cautious on this point. He thinks it is first necessary to wait and see how the debate on the national pact develops. "If all parties agree, we will then decide whether or not to hold elections."

There is still one important unknown factor: the attitude of the fundamentalists—sworn enemies of the previous regime. President Ben Ali, who released many of them, notably Rached Ghannouchi, their leader, has succeeded in establishing a dialogue.

Will they play the game, as their first fairly encouraging reactions to the new president's accession to power might have suggested? Both the government and opposition believe this and hope it is true.

"The Islamic movement exists. It is better for it to express its views in parliament than in the street!" Mr Mestiri emphasized. The prime minister reaffirmed that the members of the Islamic movement can form a party "provided they abide by the new law."

This presupposes that they change their name. The Islamic movement is not saying anything for the time being. Mr Baccouche commented: "The ball is in their court."

Bahrain

Further Reportage on Visit by Richard Murphy

Received by Amir 29 Jun

JN2906113288 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Manama, 29 Jun (WAKH)— Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a verbal message fromg U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The message deals with bilateral relations.

Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, conveyed the message when Shaykh 'Isa received him here today.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed current developments in the region, the Middle East issue, and bilateral relations. The U.S. envoy has explained the U.S. viewpoint regarding the current developments in the region and the Middle East issue.

Meets With Prime Minister

JN2906113288 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0935 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Manama, 29 Jun (WAKH)— His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini prime minister, received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, today.

During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on current developments in the Arabian Gulf, including developments in the Iraq-Iran war and means to end it in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 598.

They also reviewed the Middle East crisis, the international conference for peace in the region, and the results of the recent Moscow summit. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations, ways to promote them, and issues of common interest.

Talks With Foreign Minister

JN2906201488 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Manama, June 29 (GNA)— Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah met here today with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Murphy.

The meeting discussed current developments in the Arabian Gulf area including the Iraq-Iran war and efforts exerted to end it in line with the UN Resolution Number 598 in addition to freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

The two sides also discussed the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian uprising and the proposed international peace conference on the Middle East.

The two officials reviewed Arab and international issues and the two governments' stands toward those issues.

The U.S. envoy briefed Shaykh Muhammad on the outcome of his visit to a number of the region's countries and the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. summit held in Moscow recently.

Murphy arrived in Manama yesterday.

Leaves Manama for Riyadh

JN2906201688 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1850 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Manama, 29 Jun (WAKH)— Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, and his delegation left Manama for Riyadh this evening following a 2-day visit to Bahrain within a tour of a number of area countries. [passage omitted]

Kuwait

Foreign Minister on F-18 Purchase, Other Topics

LD2906123588 Kuwait KUNA in English 1113 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Kuwait, June 29 (KUNA)— Kuwaiti deputy premier, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah praised the recent Iraqi victories at the battle front.

Talking yesterday to a number of journalists of local newspapers and KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY, the chief diplomat expressed pride over Iraq's recapturing of the occupied Iraqi territories.

Asked whether Kuwait has an alternative if the U.S. refused to sell F-18 airplanes to Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah said that there are many alternatives "and we are not forced to purchase (the F-18 aircraft) from America."

He elbaorated by saying Kuwait's policy depends mainly on diversifying its source of weapons.

Shifting to another topic, the Kuwaiti senior official was asked on the results of the inquiry committee on the hijacking of Kuwaiti airliner Al-Jabiriyah, he replied that this commission has submitted its report to the Council of Ministers, which in its turn will study the results.

He did not rule out that any official will be shouldered responsibility of being incompetent regarding the sky-jacking ordeal which occurred last April.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister denied that the government is intending to use the reserve of the next generations to cover the deficit in the state's budget.

He pointed out that the government will depend on foreign investment to cover the deficit, noting that this shortage will not affect the services provided by the government to the citizens.

He called on the citizens to cooperate with the government bu cutting down the general consumption, ruling out the imposition of any taxes on the Kuwaiti nationals.

On choosing a new secretary general for the Gulf Cooperation Council after the end of 'Abdallah Bisharah's term in this post, Shaykh Sabah said there is almost an agreement that Kuwait occupies the post of the secretariat general as long as the GCC Headquarters is in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia

Council of Ministers Reiterates Hajj Decisions

LD2806234088 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1843 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 28 Jun (SPA)— The following statement was issued by the Council of Ministers at the end of their session 26 June 1988:

Following up the achievements [injazat] of the authorities concerned with preparing and organizing pilgrimage affairs and providing for the security and comfort of the guests of God's holy house, the Council discussed many issues which concern every Muslim who comes to the holy land to perform the rites of pilgrimage, just as they concern every Saudi citizen. This was in the framework of the general plan laid down for this year's pilgrimage.

After examining the reports and information provided by the security authorities, the Council decided to issue a statement which includes the following:

1. God has dictated that the pilgrimage is a Muslim duty and he made it the fifth Islamic principle. He, whose power is clear to us, has made the teachings and morals of performing this duty clear to us in many of the chapters which He sent down to his honorable prophet and which we have read and which the people have recited, including His words:

For hajj are the months well known. If anyone undertakes that duty therein, let there be no obscenity, nor wickedness, nor wrangling in the hajj. [passage omitted]

2. As is known, a maverick group that has been ruling by other than God's shari'a has transgressed God's limitations on behavior and practices during the performance of pilgrimage duty.

This group has caused havoc and has moved outside of the Islamic consensus. Since the rule of Khomeyni and his associates has been established in Iran, they have been carrying out numerous hooligan and anarchic actions over the past years during the pilgrimage.

The Government of the Kingdom has over these years tried to deal benevolently with these and to avert bad deeds by fair means in hopes that they would return to the correct and sensible path, until the 1986 pilgrimage when the competent authorities at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport discovered 95 suitcases on an Iranian aircraft which were filled with 51 kg of high explosives which they had intended to detonate in holy places and shrines with the aim of terrorizing the pilgrims and disrupting the pilgrimage duty.

The Kingdom's Government kept quiet about that vile crime to maintain the pilgrims' security and not to disturb their worship during their rites, also in the hope that this generous position by the Kingdom would be a deterrent and sermon to them to keep to the correct path.

However, Khomeyni and his associates repeated the act at last year's pilgrimage in a more devious and bitter way. They staged a raucous and destructive demonstration during which they burned cars and property and caused the deaths of hundreds of pilgrims, security men, and citizens in a desperate attempt to enter God's holy house with that clamorous demonstration.

However, God, Who protected His house and the security of His guests, returned their slyness back into their throats. They turned back devastated, fear-stricken, and as losers stepping over each others bodies and the pilgrims' convoys continued on their way to the holy places in security and assurance.

The pilgrims, including Iranians, completed their pilgrimage and returned to their homelands safe and sound. Meanwhile, a barrage of accusations and fabrications came from the Tehran rulers throughout the year.

The Kingdom did not deign to go along with them in their campaigns because the world as a whole was well aware of the facts. 3. With the approach of this year's pilgrimage season, some foreign news agencies and newspapers have been reporting news and statements, quoting the Tehran rulers, which contain threats against the guests to God's house and which openly say that Khomeyni and his associates plan to infiltrate some hired elements of various nationalities among the pilgrims to carry out sabotage acts, including clamorous demonstrations and atheisitc slogans and other stupid practices such as were carried out by Revolutionary Guards during last year's pilgrimage season as mentioned earlier.

4. The Islamic nation as a whole took a stand condemning and denouncing those criminal acts against God's sanctities and the Islamic nation pronounced its final word through conferences, seminars, and the media, as

weil as through what has been said by leaders, ulema, and imams, to the effect that the Tehran rulers should be rejected for their covetousness and misguidedness, that the repetition of those terrorist practices should be prevented, and that all the measures adopted by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to provide the pilgrims' security and to ensure their safety and the means for them to perform their duty be supported, including the specific quotas of pilgrims proposed by the Kingdom at the 17th ICO foreign ministers conference in Amman last April regarding this year's and the next few years' pilgrimage.

These quotas pertain temporarily until projects to extend the two holy shrines are completed and residential building suitable for pilgrims to God's house are erected.

The quota [nisbah] of Iranian pilgrims according to this decision was 45,000 for this year, contrary to the periodic statements by the Tehran rulers and their hirelings that the Kingdom has banned Iranian pilgrims from performing their duty this year.

What has been banned and will be banned by the Kingdom are exceeding this limit on one hand and carrying out any violations or practices which disturb the security or contradict the teachings of the true religion on the other.

5. On the basis of this explanation, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, while carrying out its duty to maintain the security and holiness of that which is sacred, to safeguard God's shrines, and to provide security and assurance for pilgrims, would like to reconfirm and restress the directives previously issued by the Council of Ministers to the security authorities regarding this issue.

The Council declares that it will deal with the misguided and wrongdoers who are tempted to perpetrate or begin to perpetrate any crime or violation that would disturb security, such as possessing weapons or explosives or carrying out any hooligan, terrorist, or sabotage acts, such as demonstrations, slogans, carrying photographs or flags, using megaphones, blocking roads, or disrupting pilgrims' worhip.

The security authorities will deal with anyone who carries out or starts these acts, whomever he may be and to whichever side he may belong and at any time or place within the borders or the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in accordance with the holy verse which was sent down by God in His holy book:

The punishment of those who wage war against God and his apostles and strive with might and main for mischief through the land is execution, or crucifixion, or the cutting off of hands and feet from opposite sides, or exile from the land. God spoke the truth.

Yemen Arab Republic

President Rejects U.S. Overture for Red Sea Base

PM2906155188 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 29 Jun 88 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Yemeni Views on Red Sea Security"]

[Text] The YAR, through its President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, has stressed to Richard Murphy, envoy of U.S. Vice President George Bush, that the security of the Red Sea is the responsibility of all its littoral states; namely Yemen, Somalia, Ethiopia, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and Jordan.

The Yemeni president reaffirmed his rejection of any role for foreign forces and of any special agreement with any foreign state on Red Sea security.

Murphy had conveyed to the Yemeni president Bush's interest, if elected president, in concluding U.S.-Yemeni military agreements providing for the establishment of a U.S. military base on Yemeni territory overlooking the Red Sea.

Meanwhile, Egyptian sources have confirmed that Egypt has rejected a U.S. request, made twice during Shultz' recent tour of the region, for a fixed military base or naval facilities on the Red Sea.

INLA Claims Credit for Attack on Mehran

JN2706164888 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Paris, 27 Jun (INA)—Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the Iranian opposition Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, has urged UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to dispatch a UN mission to question the Iranian captives taken by the organization during its offensive against Mehran.

In a message to Perez de Cuellar today, Rajavi stressed that the mission should question these captives to learn that the Iranian National Liberation Army [INLA] was the party that attacked Mehran and not the Iraqi forces as Tehran claimed.

Rajavi said there are 20 officers, including commanders of two divisions, among the captives. The UN mission can obtain clarifications from these captives about the Iranian regime's claims, he added, and whether chemical weapons were used in the Mehran battles or not.

Mas'ud Rajavi said Iran's seat at the United Nations should be given to the Iranian resistance representatives.

It is noteworthy that the INLA forces attacked the town of Mehran on 19 June. They took captive more than 1,500 Iranian troops, including senior officers.

Ramadan Returns From 3-Day Visit to Tunis

JN2406092688 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jun (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, returned to Baghdad yesterday evening following an official 3-day visit to Tunisia.

In a statement to INA, Taha Yasin Ramadan said the outcome of the visit was both very positive and so comprehenisve that it went beyond the framework of the joint committee for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation.

New agreements for touristic, cultural, industrial, agricultural, trade, and educational cooperation were signed. The RCC member added that there was agreement to lay down basic principles for expanding cooperation in the future. He pointed out that during this visit Iraqi-Tunisian relations were upgraded to the level of model, distinguished, and advanced relations.

The first deputy prime minister said he met with Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and conveyed to him President Saddam Husayn's greetings and the pride of the Iraqi leadership and people in the advanced relations with Tunisia, as well as their genuine desire to bolster and expand relations in all fields.

Ramadan also expressed great pride in fraternal Tunisia's stands and its support for and solidarity with Iraq in defending Iraqi sovereignty and territory. Taha Yasin Ramadan explained that the Tunisian president asked him to convey greetings to President Saddam Husayn and his congratulations on Iraq's victories, which are considered proudly by all Arabs.

The Tunisian president reiterated Tunisia's principled stand and its solidarity with the Iraq that defends its sovereignty and territory. He also reasserted that the Iranian regime converges with the Zionist entity in its aggressive, expansionist policy against Arabs.

Taha Yasin Ramadan pointed out that he briefed the brothers in Tunisia on the latest developments of the Iranian aggression. He stressed the Iraqi determination under President Saddam Husayn to force the Iranian regime to accept peace after it has rejected all international endeavors and resolutions to end the war.

Taha Yasin Ramadan voiced satisfaction with the positive atmosphere which prevailed during his meetings and talks with the Tunisian brothers. This positive atmosphere reflects deep and noble pan-Arab ties, as well as seriousness in promoting bilateral and collective Arab stands.

The delegation accompanying the first deputy prime minister consisted of Hijmat 'Umar Mukhaylif [al-Hadithi], finance minister and head of the Iraqi side in the Iraqi-Tunisian joint committee; under secretaries of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Trade; and a number of officials.

Tariq 'Aziz Departs for Bonn Talks 29 Jun

JN2906091088 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Baghdad today for Bonn. He is on a visit to the FRG that will last several days at the invitation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs.

During the visit, 'Aziz will hold talks on bilateral relations, developments in the Iraq-Iran war, and issues of common interest.

Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities

Communique No 3,236

JN2906165688 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,236 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our victorious forces continued their activities last night and today as follows:

1. Our helicopter gunships flew 84 combat missions over enemy units today. They inflicted new losses on the Khomeyniites and returned safely to base, God be praised.

2. Two valiant forces from our units in the I Army Corps northern sector raided opposite enemy positions. They clashed with enemy personnel, using various types of weapons.

With courage and capability, the two forces killed or wounded a number of scoundrels and destroyed and set ablaze a number of enemy positions. In addition, one enemy tank, one vehicle, two machineguns, and one RPG-7 launcher were destroyed and one 60-mm mortar was seized.

Elsewhere in the same sector, a third force stormed a number of enemy positions, forced the scoundrels to flee, and then destroyed all their positions. After our men performed their mission, all returned safely to base. In other areas in the same sector, one armored personnel carrier and one infantry position were destroyed and one ammunition dump was blown up.

3. An enemy soldier was captured and one ammunition dump was blown up in the I Special Army Corps sector, the Allahu Akbar forces. Seven infantry positions and three observation posts were destroyed and three personnel were killed in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. A force from our formations in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan carried out an efficient combat operation against a number of enemy positions. With heavy fire, they killed or wounded a number of the scoundrels, destroyed all their positions and one observation post, and blew up an ammunition dump. The force then returned safely to base.

5. One 60-mm mortar, one infantry postiion, and one shovel [preceding word in English] were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was blown up in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 June 1988

Communique No 3,237

JN3006120588 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1104 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,237 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O valiant Iraqis; pride, glory, and decisive victory for us in all battles of glorious struggle. Disappointment, destruction, and defeat for our enemies because they did injustices to their people, did not respect neighborliness, and preferred black hatred to security, peace, and people's prosperity. However, God has disappointed them and they will suffer further disappointment, God willing.

Your heroic Air Force, arm of capable Iraq, continues with the determination of strong men to destroy the pillars of aggression and prevent the Iranian regime from exploiting any important vital facility for its aggressive purposes against our beloved Iraq and our glorious Arab nation.

The activities of our heroic Air Force not only express the Iraqi Air Force's capability, its most ideal operation, and the courage of its men, but also clearly point to the social and military capabilities of our country.

These capabilities yielded all this strength and determination to defeat the enemies. They also yielded this very advanced handling of all weapons in various fields of combat. They also express the courage of men wherever they are in various Army corps.

At 0900 [0500 GMT] today, large numbers of our planes flew from our international borders over the Arabian Gulf waters for a round trip distance of more than 1,500 km.

They arrived at the Iranian land in the southern Arabian Gulf opposite the Shaykh Sho'eyb [Lavan] Island. The hawks, with their known courage and skill, managed to penetrate the enemy's air defenses.

They dealt back-breaking and destructive blows to the biggest station for the production and compression of natural gas in the Arabian Gulf area. This station was built for the Iranian enemy by some foreign companies.

The hawks also hit oil installations in the Cyrus oil field. Our rapacious hawks managed to reach their targets, violently pounding them and leaving them covered by clouds of smoke. Afterward, they returned with their planes safely and triumphantly to the homeland in God's care and protection.

Hence, the Iranian regime today received a new strong blow, which will have a great impact on its economy and oil revenues in view of the importance of these installations.

Therefore, this criminal regime should be aware, through the successive victories by our forces and our Air Force, that nothing will protect it from God's punishment except the acceptance of peace, without silly tampering with words and without useless talk that evokes the contempt of world public opinion. Glory to our Air Force—command, hawks, officers, and other ranks. Praise be to God for His victory.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 June 1988

Communique No 3,238

JN3006135888 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1249 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,238 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In the name of God we begin, on Him we rely, from Him we derive strength, with Him we achieve one victory after another, and thanks to His support we tear into pieces the enemies of God and mankind, turn their intrigue against them, and liberate every inch of our land desecrated by the tyrant barbarians.

With the resolve of lofty leader great Saddam Husayn, with his courage and sound decisions, and with his resolve and instructions, Iraq's men score daily victories which will continue to be recalled by history as shining events in the life of the Arab nation and its glorious Iraq.

O honorable Iraqi people, O sons of our glorious sons, O sons of our valiant Armed Forces, in continuation of the Muhammad Rasul Allah operations in which God Almighty has granted us victory, and because these operations were named after God's dear prophet, the master of messengers, and the best of all mankind, your heroic I Army Corps under the command of Staff Major General Sultan Hashim Ahmad waged immortal battles to continue our glorious battles since the beginning of past Ramadan, crush our enemies, and restore to the homeland our land which has been desecrated by the infidel enemies with the assistance of the traitors of the Iraqi people who sold their conscience at a low price.

At 1930 [1530 GMT] yesterday evening, and under the direct command of the army corps commander and supervision of his aides, the Saqr Quraysh forces and the forces incorporated with them under the command of Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Muhammad Sallal marched to mount our lofty peaks one after another, with efficient performance, exemplary use of weapons, exceptional courage, and complete coordination among all corps, including the brave infantrymen, valiant artillery men, zealous commandos and special forces, the heroic knights of the helicopter gunships, and the Air Force hawks who have a share in every victory.

Our forces marched ahead in accordance with the set plan until they achieved their decisive victory over the enemy at 1445 today through glorious battles, during which our forces pounded the dens of the tyrants and turned them into either torn corpses, fleeting remnants, or prisoners at the hands of our forces. Iraq's flag has been hoisted over our lofty mountains.

With God's help, the following has been achieved:

1. The border township of Mawat has been completely liberated. Iraq's flag has been hoisted high there so it may flutter with dignity.

2. The mountain peaks overlooking Mawat—namely, the mountain peaks 1706, 1698, 1694, 1680, 1679, 1623, 1640, 1605, 1542, 1540, 1503, 1500, 1440, 1365, and 1282 meters—have been liberated.

3. The extremly important mountain ridge of Qashan, which is on our international borders with the enemy in the Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, including the mountain peaks 1494, 1470, 1446, and 1403 meters, has been liberated.

4. The mountain ridge of (Mizaw), including its mountain peaks 2009, 1858, and 1904 meters, has been liberated.

5. The mountain ridge of Gulan, including its mountain peaks 1242, 1239, and 1234 meters, has been liberated.

6. The two border posts of (Ukartah) and (Kurnina) have been liberated. Thus, the Mawat basin has been completely purged. The banner of treat Iraq has been fluttering in this territory, thus defeating the enemies. Ignominy to the unjust clique.

Glory and pride belong to you, O men of the heroic I Army Corps. They also belong to the men of the Saqr Quraysh forces and also the forces attached to them—commanders, officers, and other ranks in all categories of the Army.

Victory will always be yours, O you honorable Iraqis. May our great leader Saddam Husayn enjoy a long life, and may our valiant Armed Forces remain strong. We derive our resolve and success from God.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 June 1988

Peres Warns Arabs Against Firing Missiles

TA2906142088 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has said the IDF will find the answer to PRC missiles if they are given to Syria. The Arab countries must be warned against getting involved in yet another military adventure and firing missiles, because missiles can fly in both directions, Peres said.

He pointed out that there is no doubt that Syria is interested in surface-to-surface missiles. Shim'on Peres' remarks to military correspondents in the north are brought to us by our correspondent Menahem Horowitz:

[Begin recording] [Peres] There is a problem of surface-to-surface missiles. The Syrians already have Scuds and Frogs, which they received from the Svoiets. This is not new. We know of their existence.

[Unidentified correspondent] But there have been reports of new missiles.

[Peres] With regard to the Chinese missiles, as far as I know the missile in question is not yet operational nor in production. It is still too early to talk about PRC missiles of this type, but there is no doubt that Syria is interested in surface-to-surface missiles. [end recording]

U.S. Said Using Missiles for 'Blackmail'

TA2906134588 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jun 88 p A14

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "The Missiles as a Means for Blackmail"—passages in boldface as published]

[Text] The presence of new surface-to-surface missiles in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and soon in Syria, undoubtedly presents a serious threat to Israel. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci told Defense Minister Rabin that even without chemical warheads such as those used by Iraq against Iran, the missiles constitute a new dimension in the area and present Israel with "a serious military problem."

Secretary of State Shultz, whom Rabin also met, said there will never be a satisfactory defense system against these missiles. National security adviser General Colin Powell believes that the new missiles in the hands of the Arab countries are a real threat to Israel's cities, "a problem it never faced before." None of these statements are an exaggeration. That is how it really is. Still, it is hard to ignore the feeling that the Americans are trying to use this reality as a political lever that does not necessarily serve Israel's interests. Having said that "there will never be" an effective defense system against the surface-to-surface missiles, Shultz added: **"The solution is a peace process."**

There is no doubt about that. Furthermore, Israel claimed all along that the solution to the conflict in our region is political, not military. Israel claimed all along that the arms race—in which the USSR played a major role by providing the Arab countries, headed by Syria, with missiles and modern weapons before they were even provided to the Warsaw Pact countries—would not advance a political solution but would rather hinder it. Shultz, therefore, is not saying anything new when he states that "the solution is a peace process." It is just that Israel is not the right addressee for such comments.

The question is **with whom** to make the peace Shultz is contemplating, and what are the arrangements offered to Israel?

Incidentally, by the same logic, the United States should give up its Star Wars project, (missiles "that would destroy enemy missiles in midair before they reach their U.S. targets") since "the solution is the peace process."

Why should the two issues be put together? Why link the military necessity of finding a solution to the very presence of such missiles in the hands of Israel's sworn enemies, to the political need of finding a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict? Does that solution depend on Israel?

Shultz should be reminded that he himself used to say to Israel that "peace is made from a position of superiority, not inferiority." Does the secretary of state believe that under these conditions—when Israel has no means of deterrence against the Arab countries' ability to attack the populated centers of Israel's cities—the Arab countries would be more willing to reach a compromise with Israel? They might, but only if Shultz takes another step toward the Soviet proposal that states simply, as Gorbachev said, in return for peace, Israel must withdraw from all the territories conquered in 1967, including the Golan Heights, **as a "main precondition for an arrangement"** coupled with an independent Palestinian state.

On the eve of his visit to Washington, Rabin found time to declare that whoever says the territories in Judaea and Samaria should not be returned is "talking nonsense." If Rabin's intention was to publicize another election slogan in support of the reserve generals—those members of the so-called Peace and Security Council who have recently returned from a tour of the United States—his statement is understandable, even if some may not adopt such a lovely style. This is not the political solution that the United States has in mind when Shultz says that the basic solution to the missile problem is a peace process. Even when Washington speaks of territories for peace, it means a complete, or almost complete, withdrawal, including the Golan Heights. During an election campaign almost anything can be said, but the matter is far too serious to be turned into a futile dispute.

We realize that the defense minister believes that not giving back the Jordan Rift Valley, Gush 'Ezyon, the Jerusalem area, and of course united Jerusalem is not considered "nonsense." The question, therefore, remains who, in Rabin's opinion, could be a partner for such a peace arrangement that calls for Jordan to relinquish some 30 percent of the West Bank and East Jerusalem?!

"A territorial partition is **impossible** not only because it would shatter relations and existing ties, but because it can neither bring an agreement nor provide or create peace." This was not a Likud member's remark, but one made by Shim'on Peres. Has the territorial compromise become acceptable in the meantime—not only from a security standpoint, but also in terms of finding a partner for talks who would agree to the "minimum" acceptable to Rabin?

Had Husayn been ready for such a compromise, he would not have insisted on procedures and would have joined the negotiations. The fact that he is more desirable to us than 'Arafat is irrelevant. He simply is unable to reach any agreement with Israel unless it is based on a complete withdrawal. (We still remember how Al-Sadat objected to Husayn's participation in the Camp David talks, saying that he would only spoil things because he is unable to make a decision.)

The deep rift in Israel is playing into the hands of the superpowers, which might come out with a formula that will be acceptable to both, as was the case on 1 October 1977 after Jimmy Carter stated that "the Palestinians should be given a homeland after having suffered for so many years."

The shaky unity in Israel encourages Washington to go in that direction again. There is almost no doubt that some U.S. policymakers wish to use the continuing intifada [uprising] and Israel's distress over the influx of missiles into the area to "convince" Israel that the solution is "a peace process." George Shultz' statement deserves careful attention in relation to the above.

The United States never bothered to hide the **substance** of the solution. This has been the case from the Rogers era down to Reagan's days.

USSR, Syria Hold 'Secret' Chemical Arms Talks

TA2906143688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] The Soviet Army's chief of chemical warfare paid a secret visit to Syria to examine cooperation between the two countries in the field of chemical weapons. This has been learned by Nisim Mish'al, our correspondent in Washington.

Our correspondent points out that the visit aroused great concern in Israel's defense establishment, and leading officials informed their counterparts at the Department of Defense in Washington of this development. The top echelons of the Israeli and U.S. defense establishments believe that the Soviet Union is doing nothing to hold Syria in check. The Soviet Union even signed an agreement recently on the supply of modern weapons, such as aircraft, missiles, and tanks, to Syria.

Intelligence Chief on PLO, Soviet Arms Deals

TA2906191488 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] The head of military intelligence, Major General Amnon Shahaq, says the PLO is the recognized leadership of the Palestinians in the territories.

Speaking in a conference in Jerusalem organized by the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Maj Gen Shahaq said that perhaps in 10 years' time, the local leadership which is now beginning to emerge from the intifada [uprising] may vie with PLO leaders. But at the moment, the Palestinians see no other leadership but the PLO. However, said Shahaq, local Palestinians do disagree with the PLO over the need for terrorist action in the territories. While the PLO believes that terror can gain the attention they seek, the Palestinian community in the territories has gained much more by the uprising.

[Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew at 1800 GMT on 29 June adds: "Maj Gen Shahaq said that the PLO has no problem financing the intifada, but has a problem bringing the funds into the territories. Moshe Shlonsky, our army affairs correspondent, said the chief of military intelligence added that we should soon expect the Soviet Union to implement arms deals with Syria and Libya."]

Egyptians Cancel Reception Due to 'Uprising'

TA3006130588 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 30 Jun 88 p 2

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] The Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv has canceled the annual reception traditionally held on 26 July to celebrate Revolution Day. The explanation given was that in view of the intifada [uprising] Egypt cannot afford to celebrate.

Ambassador Muhammad Basyuni was absent again this year from the reception given by President Herzog on Israel's Independence Day. Egyptian officials did not attend the Independence Day reception given in Cairo by Ambassador Moshe Sason.

The number of Israeli tourists in Egypt has also decreased this year. Some 170,000 Israelis visited Egypt last year, the largest number of tourists from any one country. The number of Palestinian tourists from the territories has also fallen. There have been only a few Egyptian tourists in Israel. The total number of tourists in Egypt has remained stable, however, keeping Egyptian hotels full.

2d Group of Golan Druze Allowed To Visit Syria

TA2906165388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Forty-three Golan Druze left today for Syria to visit relatives. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that this is the second group of Golan Druze permitted to visit Syria since the 6-Day War.

Leftists Sentenced for Meeting PLO in Romania

TA3006085288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] The four members of the leftist delegation that went to Romania [to meet with PLO members] were sentenced this morning to 18 months imprisonment: 6 months in jail and 12 months suspended. Latif Dori [prominent MAPAM member], Ya'el Lotan, Re'uven Feiler, and Re'uven Kaminer were also fined 3,000 shekels each. They also have to pay court costs, which amount to 1,000 shekels. Our correspondent Mikha'el Huller reports that the sentence was handed down at the Ramla magistrate's court. The justice ruled that the four can serve their 6-month jail term by beneficial public service.

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 0830 GMT on 30 June adds: "The four members of the leftist delegation to Romania will appeal their indictment and verdict. As a result, the verdict will not be carried out until 4 August. The four accepted the justice's proposal that the 6-month prison term be converted to public service."]

Police Chief Comments on New Jerusalem Units

TA2906120888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Excerpt] In view of recent events in Jerusalem and other cities, Israeli police are currently changing the deployment of their forces and setting up new units structured to deal with internal security problems. In a conversation with our correspondent Moti Amir, Commissioner David Krauss, chief of police, explains the force's latest activities regarding Jerusalem.

[Begin recording] [Krauss] The police are in fact giving Jerusalem a very high priority. Over the past 6 months we have stationed a very large police presence from our regular order of battle in the capital. After deploying our forces there, the police achieved their main goal of returning life in Jerusalem to normal and of maintaining law and order. They have not achieved their other goal of maintaining normal trade in the city because there is still no legal way to cope with the problem of commercial strikes.

[Amir] In view of the recent events in Jerusalem and in other cities, are the police changing the structure of their forces to improve internal security?

[Krauss] We are currently setting up special units. We are completing the establishment of two large intervention units structured in a way that will emphasize their mobility. Additional border police companies intended for Wadi 'Ara, the north, and for the reinforcement of existing units in Jerusalem are also nearing completion. [passage omitted] [end recording]

More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories

Mitzna' on School Violence

TA2906165688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Major General 'Amram Mitzna', commander of the Central Command, has said that only 20 of the 1,250 schools in Judaea and Samaria have been involved in disturbances requiring IDF action. The general does not believe there is a central body directing the disturbances in the schools. Mitzna' presented these facts to the minister of education during a tour of Ramallah. [passage omitted]

'Terrorist Squad' in Hebron

TA2906155488 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] The terrorist who stabbed Yona Chaikin in Hebron last week was not operating on his own, but was a member of a terrorist squad operating from the villages of Dayr Samit and Dura in the Mount Hebron area. This was disclosed today by Major General 'Amram Mitzna', commander of the Central Command, when he visited Yona Chaikin in Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.

Security forces succeeded in uncovering the squad and detaining its members. They uncovered a cache, including a Karl Gustav submachine gun. The members of the squad are suspected of firing at buses transporting Arab workers to Israel and at the home of the Dayr Samit council head, as well as burning down the local council building. Our correspondents Arye Gus and Shlomo Ginossar report that several times the squad had planned to attack Jews in the Hebron area, but for some reason did not carry out their plans.

West Bank Unrest Summarized

TA3006095788 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Jun 88 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari, Betzal'el 'Amiqam, 'Ezra Aviran, Tuvia Basskind, and ITIM]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In Nabulus, two youths were wounded yesterday, one of them seriously, in a riot after a visit by tax collectors to the city's main street. Sources in Nabulus reported that the tax officers, who were accompanied by border policemen, confiscated the identity cards of numerous merchants. The merchants were later required to pay 3,000 to 5,000 shekels to retrieve their cards. This caused much anger and brought the

youths out to the street where they staged a demonstration. There was a commercial strike in Nabulus yesterday following the tax collectors' visit.

Numerous West Bank villages were the scene of demonstrations yesterday, which prompted the Civilian Administration to close more schools. Two schools were closed in the village of Nahhalin, one in Jericho, and one in Al-Birah. In other villages, stones were thrown at army and settlers' vehicles. Near Bayt 'Ur al-Tahta, nine cars belonging to settlers were stoned, after which the army made arrests and uprooted fruit trees around the site from which stones had been thrown. Settlers uprooted trees at a site from which stones were thrown in the Samaria village of Ramin.

[Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 30 June in a report on pages 1 and 7 adds: "At Al-Ram, north of Jerusalem, an Israeli was lightly hurt when youths hurled stones at him, a military source said. Soldiers arrived at the scene and dispersed the stone throwers. Troops also broke up groups of stone-throwing youths at the Al-Jalazun refugee camp near Ramallah."]

A curfew was imposed on a section of the village of Hablah. Tulka has been under curfew for the last 3 weeks, its telephone lines disconnected. 'Anabta has been under curfew for 2 weeks.

IDF authorities yesterday announced a new order imposing a fine of 15,000 shekels on any tenant or homeowner whose house walls bear painted slogans. In extreme cases, the tenants or homeowners will also be sentenced to imprisonment. It is unclear whether the order includes slogans painted by Israelis.

The Ministry of Justice and the Military Advocate's office reached an agreement whereby all cases concerning arson with nationalist motives, including arson inside Israel, will be transferred to military courts. A new law will be submitted to the government next week, raising the maximum sentence for arson with nationalist motives to 15 years in prison. The State Attorney has promised to accelerate trials of arsonists. [passage omitted]

Soldiers Kill Arab Youth

TA2906202588 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1930 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] The body of an Arab youth from Al-Tayyibah near Ramallah was brought to a Jerusalem hospital today. The IDF is investigating the case but so far have uncovered no details. This is an IDF announcement brought to us by our correspondent in Jerusalem Mikha'el Birenhack.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 2000 GMT on 29 June adds: "The inhabitants of Al-Tayyibah claim that Jews set fire to an olive grove and that they did not get any help in extinguishing the fire. After the fire was put out, a demonstration erupted during which soldiers shot 15-year-old Ibrahim Aranki. He was transferred to Al-Maqasid Hospital in East Jerusalem where he was pronounced dead."]

The Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria today warned students in the region that schools will be closed again if the disturbances continue, and the students will not be permitted to take their final exams. School principals and teachers have been asked to maintain order among the students.

Two Soldiers Wounded

TA3006051488 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Excerpt] A 15-year old youth was killed yesterday by IDF soldiers' fire, and two soldiers were injured by stones in a serious clash that took place at the village of Al-Tayyibah. [passage omitted]

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0500 GMT on 30 June adds that "an initial investigation into the Al-Tayyibah incident indicates that an IDF force was attacked on the main road of the village with bricks and stones, and as the soldiers' lives were in danger, their commander fired several shots."]

Nabulus Youngster Injured

TA2906143988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] An Arab youngster was slightly wounded in the arm by IDF gunfire in the Nabulus casbah. Our correspondent reports that the soldiers opened fire after youngsters pelted them with stones and fired slingshots.

The IDF has lifted the curfew on Gaza's Al-Shaykh Radwan and Nasir neighborhoods and on six refugee camps in the area. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that a blockade on the Al-Burayj refugee camp remains in effect. There was a general strike in the Gaza Strip today. The renewal of identity cards for men from the Dayr al-Balah refugee camp continues in Gaza's Rimal neighborhood.

Firebomb Thrower Sentenced

TA2906134288 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Jun 88 p 6

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] The military court in the Gaza Strip recently sentenced 22-year-old Yusuf Hatur, an inhabitant of Gaza's Sabra neighborhood who threw firebombs, planted makeshift explosive charges in Israeli cars, and threw a bomb at an IDF vehicle, to 15 years in prison.

This is one of the most severe punishments ever meted out by the Gaza military court against a defendant charged on similar counts. Military sources said there is no doubt that the sentence will deter youngsters from throwing firebombs.

Death Toll Reaches 219

TA2906141988 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 29 Jun 88 p 10

[Report by Orit Zrubavel]

[Text] On the basis of earlier figures released by the IDF spokesman and the number of dead reported as of 27 June, the death toll in the territories has risen to 219.

This week, the IDF spokesman reported that 160 have been killed by IDF gunfire. This figure does not include those killed by settlers or in other circumstances.

In contrast, Palestinian sources report 285 dead according to the following breakdown:

—191 killed by IDF gunfire and settlers.

—55 killed as a result of inhaling poisonous gas.

—17 killed as a result of beatings and electrocution.

—22 killed by unclear circumstances.

Herut Movement Elects 35 Knesset Candidates

TA3006095988 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 30 Jun 88 p 3

[Report by Yosi Werther]

[Excerpts] The results of the Herut movement's election for Knesset candidates became final at 0130 today. Of the 35 people chosen for this panel, 14 are new faces. Binyamin Netanyahu and Beni Begin are leading, with Tzahi Hanegbi [Tehiya Knesset Member (MK) Ge'ula Kohen's son and head of the prime minister's office], Mikha'el Kleiner, Limor Livnat, Re'uven Rivlin, Yisra'el Katz, and Mikha'el Ratzon, following in other slots. "I am very excited about this, a result I had not expected. Tomorrow I will decide on my future moves and for which slot I will compete. In the meantime, the entire movement should rally behind the leadership which includes the prime minister and all the ministers," Netanyahu said.

Deputy Defense Minister Mikha'el Deqel and MK's Me'ir Kohen-Avidov and Amal Nasir al-Din [a Druze] failed in the race for the next Knesset. They were pushed out of the 35-candidate list. Immediately upon learning the results, Deputy Defense Minister Deqel angrily left the Herzliyya Country Club with his daughter and aides.

When the results were declared it became clear that Binyamin Netanyahu, Israel's former UN ambassador, gained first place, with 1,408 votes. He was followed by Minister Moshe Qatzav with 1,324 votes, and Beni Begin with 1,233 votes.

Of the Herut faction leaders, Minister Moshe Arens is first on the panel with 1,215 votes. He was elected to the fourth slot. Fifth is Minister Ari'el Sharon with 1,208 votes, and sixth is Minister David Levi with 1,172 votes.

Slot 7—MK David Magen

Slot 8—MK Dan Meridor

Slot 9—MK Eliyahu Ben-Elisar

Slot 10—MK 'Uzi Landau

Slot 11—Deputy Minister Roni Milo

Slot 12—Tzahi Hanegbi

Slot 13—MK Ya'aqov Shamay

Slot 14—MK Ehud Olmert

Slot 15—MK 'Ovadya 'Eli

Slot 16—Sha'ul 'Amor

Slot 17—Transportation Minister Hayim Corfu

Slot 18—MK Dov Shilansky

Slot 19—MK Yig'al Kohen

Slot 20—Major General, Reserves, Yehoshu'a Sagi [former intelligence chief]

Slot 21—Mikha'el Kleiner

Slot 22—MK Gid'on Gadot

Slot 23—MK Yehoshu'a Matza

Slot 24—MK Mikha'el Eytan

Slot 25—MK Hayim Kaufman

Slot 26—MK Mikha Reisser

Slot 27—Limor Livnat

Slot 28—Attorney Re'uven Rivlin

Slot 29—Yisra'el Katz

Slot 30—Attorney David Mena'

Slot 31—Former [Communications] Minister Mordekhay Tzipori

Slot 32—MK Miryam Glazer-Taasa

Slot 33—Mikha'el Ratzon, chairman of the Herut Young Guard

Slot 34—Former MK Avraham Hirshson

Slot 35—Herzliyya Mayor Eli Landau. [passage omitted]

Next Wednesday the Herut Central Committee will reconvene at the Herzliyya Country Club to classify all elected members into seven-person groups. It was believed last night that Ministers Levi, Arens, Sharon, and Qatzav will be classified in the first seven-person group.

Israel Accused of Confiscating West Bank Aid

JN2706131488 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Randa Habib dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Today, the General Federation of Welfare Societies in Jordan appealed to international bodies and voluntary organizations to stop the arbitrary measures taken against the family welfare society in Al-Birah by the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories.

In a news conference in Amman today, Dr 'Abdallah al-Khatib, the Federation's chairman, said the Israeli authorities regarded the welfare societies in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as one of the centers of influence supporting the Palestinian uprising.

This has prompted the authorities to take numerous arbitrary measures, including arresting volunteers, storming welfare societies, and confiscating their property. He pointed out that these measures violate the principels of international law and norms.

Dr al-Khatib said Israel has confiscated an estimated $43 million. These funds were granted to the welfare societies in the occupied territories by Jordanian popular committees, citizens, and other Arab states. The Jewish state has also arrested thousands of Palestinian volunteers.

Al-Khatib added: The latest arbitrary measure taken by the occupation authorities was to close down the family welfare society in Al-Birah. This society grants monthly assistance to 1,200 families. It is among more than 200 societies in the occupied Arab territories.

It is noteworthy that the General Federation of Welfare Societies in Jordan is the party that supervises voluntary activities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip through the federations of welfare societies in Jerusalem, Nabulus, and Hebron.

Protest Staged To Support Palestinian Detainees

JN3006114788 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Amman, 30 Jun (INA)—A number of ladies and members of women's organizations staged a sit-in at the International Red Cross headquartes in Amman this morning in solidarity with the Ansar camp's detainees in the Negev desert.

The women staging the sit-in distributed a statement calling for support for the Palestinian detainees, for intervening to stop the arbitrary emergency measures on administrative detentions, for working to close the Ansar-3 detention camp, and for pressuring the Zionist occupation authorities to abide by both the Geneva conventions and human rights.

The statement also urged the world forces that love peace and progress as well as the humanitarian organizations and bodies to respond to the demands of the Ansar-3 detainees by organizing delegations to visit this horrible detention camp.

'Personalities' Reject Shultz Peace Plan

JN2706103388 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 26 Jun 88 p 17

[Text] Amman—AL-DUSTUR—A number of Jordanian personalities have stated the need for the convocation of a fully-authorized international peace conference to be attended by the PLO on an equal footing with other parties.

A statement issued by the personalities said that supporting the popular uprising in the occupied territories has become a sacred duty which must be performed with all effective political, material, moral, and media means.

The statement explained the need to consolidate Arab solidarity, implement the Algiers summit resolutions, exclude secondary differences in order to consolidate the Arab stand, and promote and bolster Arab relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist states as well as the nonaligned countries.

The statement noted rejection of the Shultz Middle East peace plan as well as resistance to all regional proposals, trends, and tendencies.

U.S. Abetment of Israeli 'Terrorism' Criticized

JN3006080188 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Jun 88 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "A Generous U.S. Reward for Israel's Repressive Policy"]

[Text] The United States seems to be moving, once again, toward rewarding Israel for its aggressive policy and stands that reject any peace initiative, including the initiative of the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, which he presented a few months ago.

While the White House feels satisfied with only blamming Israel for its tough policy in the occupied Arab territories, and advising Tel Aviv to consider human rights in the West Bank and Gaza, the U.S. Administration is preparing a new memorandum of understanding with Israel to develop a joint anti-guided missiles defense system.

Following the visit to Washington by Yitzhaq Rabin, the Israeli enemy's war minister, and his meetings with senior U.S. leaders and senators, President Reagan's administration did nothing to confront Israel's rejection of and intransigence toward Shultz' peaceful initiative.

Instead they gave advice which was not serious and sign a new memorandum of understanding, which can be interpreted as a practical and tangible U.S. encouragement of Israel's policy of aggression, expansion, and terrorism.

It seems the U.S. Administration is still turning a blind eye and a deaf ear to what is happening in the Palestinian Arab occupied territories; namely, terrorist and oppressive measures, and inhuman and repressive practices under the supervision of Rabin himself.

The White House chose to reward Rabin to encourage him to continue using brutal and racist methods against civilian Arab inhabitants.

It was hoped that President Reagan's administration would seize the opportunity of the visit of the Israeli war minister, who is responsible for implementing Israel's brutal policies in the occupied territories, to adopt a stand in line with the repeated U.S. declarations that the Americans do not agree with the policies which Israel has been applying for about 7 months.

However, the U.S. miscalculation relinquished this opportunity, undermining all that was left of U.S. credibility, which the current U.S. Administration already lacked.

Paper Says Bush 'Out of Touch With Reality'
JN2906055588 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Jun 88 p 4

[Editorial: "How Sad"]

[Text] United States Vice President George Bush said in an interview with the JERUSALEM POST earlier this week that he opposes a greater Soviet role in the Middle East, and wants an international peace conference on the Middle East to serve only as "a catalytic move" to allow Jordan to enter into direct talks with Israel.

On both counts, the vice president seems badly out of touch with reality, or so desperate to curry favour with pro-Israeli American voters that he is willing to embrace illusions at the expense of life in the real world.

When he says that "I do not want to see an ongoing, permanent, increased Soviet influence in the Middle East," which Middle East is he referring to? The Middle Eastern seaboard of the United States?

The fact is, the Soviet Union has made significant advances in the Middle East in recent years precisely because America's pro-Israeli stance has opened vast doors for Moscow to saunter through.

The Arab states have forged close political, economic and military ties with Moscow because most of them have realised that a balanced approach between the two superpowers is the most reasonable policy for us to adopt.

Trying to play off one superpower against the other is a fool's endeavour, in which the fool always loses. Mr. Bush should be told that this is not 1981, that he is not the ghost of Alexander Haig and that the world has made significant moves towards a rational approach to superpower rivalry in the Third World.

He should also recognise that Jordan is not Egypt, and King Husayn is not Anwar al-Sadat. His specific call for an international conference to allow King Husayn to "have direct negotiations with the Israelis, sit down as Al-Sadat did," reminds us that the combination of eight years as a vice president and the need to distance himself from his president is intellectually corrosive, if not devastating.

The approach that has sought substitutes for the PLO, whether in Jordan or elsewhere, has always been senseless, and has betrayed a desire among third parties to evade dealing with the reality of Palestinian nationalism and Palestinian rights.

Mr. Bush may have many good qualities, but a clear understanding of Middle East realities is obviously not one of them. How sad—for him, for his people, and, should be become president, for the people of the Middle East.

Arabs Urged To Heed Murphy's 'New War' Warning
JN2806111688 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Jun 88 pp 1, 17

[Article by political editor: "The Return to Trading in War"]

[Text] War will always be expected in the region as long as Israel retains its intransigent positions. Israel will always be the one which initiates war to change the existing formula and alter it to achieve its aggressive expansionist designs to colonise the Arab territories.

This is a fact that we think the Arab nation, leaders and peoples, have comprehended. The tragedy is that we do not learn from past lessons, and we cannot put a limit to the dangers posed by the premeditated Israeli aggressive designs against the Arab nation.

It seems that Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, has lately discovered this during his current tour in the Gulf, when he warned against "the outbreak of a new war in the Middle East if there were no push forward in the efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Despite this warning, Murphy, on the other hand, points out that Moscow and Washington have not agreed until now on the nature of the international conference. The United States refuses to give the conference the authority to impose solutions, and this is contrary to what the Soviet Union is calling for.

Therefore, the international conference reached a dead-end due to the major difference between the U.S. and Soviet stands. This, according to the warnings of the U.S. secretary of state, means that the Middle East region is heading toward a new war.

The question imposed is who is going to launch the war in the Middle East, and why?

Undoubtedly, the United States and Israel realize more than any other party that the Arab countries have never intended to launch an attack against Israel. The main concern of the Arab countries surrounding Israel was to become armed to provide the basic means to defend themselves against the repeated Israeli aggressions.

In all of their summit conferences, the Arab states have tried, and are still trying, to crystallize a formula to solve the conflict with Israel through peaceful means.

For this reason, there came the Fes summit and the Fes Arab peace plan. Also there were the Amman summit in 1987 and the Algiers summit in 1988. These two summits aimed to unite the Arab stand on the international conference. Surely, he who seeks an international conference does not prepare for an aggression against anybody.

Vis-a-vis the intensive Arab peaceful effort, which was crowned by the extraordinary Algiers summit, Richard Murphy, and on Arab territory, came up with a strange warning against war in the region if no progress is achieved toward peace, as if the Arabs are the party that constitutes an obstacle before the peace process in the region.

The Arabs have no interest in war as long as there are peace efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. All the countries in the world support Arab rights and demands, with the exception of Israel and the U.S. stand that supports the Israeli aggressive policy.

On top of that, Murphy warned us against the danger of a new war in the region! What does Murphy's warning mean if he is not cognizant of Israel's aggressive intentions against the Arab nation.

Stirring up issues on chemical warfare and surface-to-surface missiles in U.S. newspapers, and exploiting this subject as an Isreali pretext to escalate the tone of aggression in the region clearly demonstrate Israeli intentions to strike against the existing current in the Middle East and in the international community to convene an international peace conference, and to create a new reality in the region that will serve Israel's expansionist and colonialist interests in the Arab world.

The concerned Arab states should comprehend the dimensions and dangers of Murphy's warning. They should not be overconfident of U.S. assurances. It is high time we are not stung by the Zionists for the millionth time without learning something.

Israel will have to use its military muscles to launch a new aggression, the place of which we do not yet know, to escape the dilemma that it encounters before the stones' revolution.

Preludes to the Knesset elections pushes Israel further toward aggression. According to its logic, and to the logic of its major ally, we Arabs should not be preoccupied with searching for the means to obtain power that would deter aggression and the aggressors.

Police Apprehend 2 Drug Rings; Seize Heroin

JN2606150188 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 26 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] Amman (Petra, J.T.)—Police in the past two weeks apprehended two groups of drug traffickers and seized their illicit products with a street value of nearly JD167,000, according to an announcement Saturday by the Public Security Department's (PSD) Anti-Narcotics Division.

The division director Ghalib al-Zu'bi said that in all, 25 traffickers of different nationalities, including Jordanians, were apprehended and that the police seized 382 kilogrammes of hashish and 250 grammes of heroin.

Al-Zu'bi paid tribute to Jordanian citizens who had helped the police apprehend the two groups but gave no other details.

In April, police foiled two attempts to sell 115 kilogrammes of hashish stored in a number of hiding places in the country and apprehended those in charge of two major operations involving the illicit goods.

In March 1988, the Anti-Narcotics Department arrested four drug traffickers and seized heroin worth $600,000 in what was described then as the largest shipment of its kind ever seized in the Kingdom in 18 years.

Evacuation of 'Arafat Supporters Planned

NC2906170788 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Excerpts] What is the fate of Burj al-Barajinah camp? The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the first step in the evacuation of all pro-'Arafat personnel from the camps has been carried out, and that plans have been drawn up for Burj al-Barajinah. According to our reports, Libyan and Syrian officers are cooperating to arrange the peaceful evacuation of the 'Arafatists from Burj al-Barajinah. [passage omitted]

The same reports say that attempts are underway to work out an acceptable solution, under which the PLO fighters would be transferred to the South, Al-Biqa', and the north. The Syrian leadership, however, has reservations over this solution and does not want the 'Arafatists going into areas that are controlled by Syrian forces. According to the Syrian leadership, this would cause the Syrian-Palestinian dispute to flare up.

Syrian Proposal Rejected

NC2906212088 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Tension is still high in Burj al-Barajinah as a result of the ferocious fighting that raged between 'Arafat supporters and dissidents this morning. Meanwhile, the inhabitants and key figures of the camp urged the leaders of the Palestinian groups to bring pressure to bear on the warring Fatah factions so that they do not resort to the use of arms, shelling, and destruction, which has claimed the lives of women and children.

In a statement issued today, the Burj al-Barajinah inhabitants requested the two parties to hold a democratic dialogue and avoid the dangers inherent in future fighting.

In another development, sources close to 'Arafat supporters declared today that pro-'Arafat personnel reject the Syrian proposal to evacuate them from Burj al-Barajinah to Sidon and the north. The sources said that the Palestinian forces which are in full control of the camp enjoy the support of all the inhabitants and insist on defending their positions, regardless of all military and political circumstances.

Algerian Delegation To Deal With Camps Fighting

NC3006082588 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] An Algerian delegation led by presidential envoy (Mohamed al-Tahir) will today begin dealing with the bloody events which recently took place in the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps. The delegation, which is currently visiting Lebanon, will tour Palestinian health centers and institutions. The head of the delegation will also meet with a number of Palestinian and Lebanese leaders to discuss the latest developments in the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas.

Hizballah, Amal Clash in West Beirut 29 Jun

NC2906150488 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Hizballah issued a statement today, accusing the Amal Movement of arresting 17 of its fighters in the village of Kafr Hatta in the South. The statement said that the arrests were made when Amal men raided the village last night and confiscated arms belonging to the Islamic resistance. The statement noted that Kafr Hatta lies on the Kafr Falus front. Hizballah earlier charged Amal with arresting hundreds of its supporters in southern Lebanon in April and May.

In another development, a Hizballah girl was wounded when Hizballah and Amal men clashed at the Al-Rawshah Institute for Social Sciences in West Beirut at about 1400 today. The clash erupted when Amal gunmen tried to prevent Hizballah from holding a rally at the institute. Syrian forces later surrounded the area. The Institute management decided to close the Institute because of repeated incidents there between Amal and Hizballah.

Islamic Resistance Claims 6 Israelis Killed

NC2906132688 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] In a statement released today, the Islamic resistance announced that one of its groups ambushed and clashed with an Israeli patrol near the town of Qilya yesterday. Six Israeli occupation soldiers were killed and a number of others were wounded in the 3-hour clash. The statement added that the enemy forces shelled Qilya afterward, destroying nine houses and wounding a number of people.

Israeli, Lahd Movements Observed in Border Strip

NC3006083288 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Persons arriving from the South this morning have reported Israeli concentrations in the occupied border strip and military movements by the occupation forces and the agent Lahd militia, particularly in the Marj 'Uyun area. Islamic and nationalist leaders have warned of a possible new Israeli aggression and called for alertness, caution, and unity to confront any possible aggression.

Syrians Pressure Junblatt To Reconcile With Amal

PM2906155988 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 29 Jun 88 p 10

[Unattributed report: "Junblatt Leaves Lebanon Anticipating Security Incidents"]

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party sources believe that the absence of Walid Junblatt from Lebanon is due the fact that the meeting between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in

Algiers took him by surprise, in view of the opposition's boycott of Al-Jumayyil. Junblatt is considered one of the people most opposed to the current Lebanese president.

Before his departure, Junblatt abolished the security police in the area under his control and urged closure of all cafes and hotels in the area for fear of security incidents in the mountain region. The parties allied with Syria have accused the Al-Mukhtarah [Junblatt's headquarters] leader of allowing Palestinian elements to pass through his territory to the areas east of Sidon and of passing some arms to Hizballah in southern Lebanon, where clashes are expected between the Amal Movement and Hizballah as the latter tries to strengthen its positions in Al-Ghaziyah.

PSP sources believe that an attempt is being made to involve the Iqlim al-Kharrub region in some battles to pave the way for the entry of Syrian forces into Al-Shuf and Iqlim al-Kharrub to control the city of Sidon. The sources say that Syria advised Junblatt to reconcile himself with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri.

Junblatt Calls Palestinian Fighting 'Disaster'

NC2906165888 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Minister of Public Works Walid Junblatt has described the inter-Palestinian fighting as a national disaster. In an interview with the Arabic section of France's international radio, Minister Junblatt also rejected the accusations which have been leveled by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], saying Syria has spared no efforts in trying to stop this fighting.

Junblatt called ridiculous the recent statement made by 'Arafat's adviser Bassam Abu Sharif, in which he expressed the PLO's willingness to negotiate directly with Israel within the framework of an international peace conference. He asked why the PLO should recognize Israel and the United States when they have not recognized the PLO or an independent Palestinian entity. He questioned why such a policy should be adopted when the Palestinian uprising is still going strong.

Concerning the Lebanese presidential elections, Minister Junblatt expressed the view that the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, whose term has expired several times over and which will elect the new president, does not represent the Lebanese people. He also said he believes that, at the last moment, instructions will come from the U.S. Embassy or from other embassies to impose on the Lebanese people a president who will only administer the crisis.

New Presidential Hopeful Announces Candidacy

NC2906170788 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Henry Pardawil has announced that he will run for president on a platform of national unity. Pardawil held a news conference in Al-Hazimiyah this morning, during which he read the statement of his candidacy.

Italy Offers $3 Million To Remove Chemical Waste

NC2906122488 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Excerpts] There has been a new development in the toxic chemical waste issue, which may lead to the disposition of this waste along with its harmful effects. The Italian ambassador in Lebanon, Antonio Mancini, has announced that his government has allocated $3 million to assist in the disposal of this waste.

However, Acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has demanded that the Italian aid include the full transportation costs, and reaffirmed that the removal of the chemical waste does not mean that the file on this crime has been closed, as the outcome of this case still remains in the hands of the judiciary.

Acting Prime Minister al-Huss received Ambassador Mancini at 1000 today in the presence of Ambassador Fawzi Sallukh, director of the Economic Department at the Foreign Ministry, and the first secretary of the Italian Embassy. The discussion dealt with the waste issue in light of the new information which the prime minister received from the Lebanese Embassy in Rome and the Lebanese Consulate in Milano yesterday. [passage omitted]

After the meeting, Dr al-Huss said: I was informed by the Italian ambassador in Beirut of the Italian Government's agreement to assist in the removal and shipping of the toxic industrial and chemical waste from Lebanon for its disposal abroad, and that it has initially allocated $3 million for this purpose. We welcomed this initiative by the Italian Government, and expressed our wish for the ambassador to convey to his government a demand that their aid include the full cost for the process and Italy's direct participation in the implementation and supervision of this process, as this is beyond Lebanon's technical and material capability. [passage omitted]

Austrian Assistant Foreign Minister Pays Visit

Talks With Al-Zu'bi

JN2806135788 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Damascus—At 1330 today Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi received Thomas Klestil, Austrian assistant foreign minister, in the presence of the Austrian ambassador in Damascus.

Bilateral relations between the two friendly countries, especially economic relations and ways to promote them in the interest of the two friendly peoples and countries, were discussed.

Confers With Al-Asad

JN2906121288 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] At 1230 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr Thomas Klestil, Austrian asistant foreign minister and President Kur Waldheim's personal envoy. The meeting was attended by the Austrian ambassador in Damascus.

Dr Klestil conveyed a written message to the president from Dr Kurt Waldheim as well as the Austrian president's greetings. He then asked the Austrian official to convey his gretings to Dr Waldheim, the Austrian chancellor, and the Austrian people. Talks centered on bilateral relations.

Hungarian Party Delegation Leaves 22 Jun

JN2206162388 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Text] Damascus, 22 Jun (SANA)—The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party delegation led by Comrade Jozef Gyorke, deputy director of the International Relations Department at the party's Central Committee, left Syria today after a visit of several days.

The Hungarian delegation held talks with party and government officials on the international situation and the current regional situation.

Finance Minister Presents 1988 State Budget

JN3006073588 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi and other ministers attended a session of the People's Assembly chaired by Speaker 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah. During this session, the assembly heard a statement by Finance Minister Khalid al-Mahayini on the draft law of the 1988 state general budget.

The statement by the finance minister says the 1988 draft budget was prepared following a comprehensive and indepth study to try to achieve a balance between the budget's expenditures and revenues pursuant to President Hafiz al-Asad's directives and the resolutions of the party congresses, especially the eighth regional congress.

This budget was also drawn up pursuant to the following government policy statement aims: to achieve self-sufficiency, to rationalize public expenditures in current and investment spending, and to develop local resources.

The statement points out that among the main principles taken into consideration in preparing this draft budget is increasing the reliance on local resources in order to achieve a better proportion between local resources and expenditures in the general state budget and also between resources and expenditures and the gross national product.

Meeting the requirements of national defense and education at all levels, bolstering health and social services, and achieving a balance between the flow of revenues and the flow of commodities were also factors of consideration. Other goals were curbing inflation and using political, financial, and monetary means as a regulator for economic development.

The 1988 draft budget appropriations reached 51.545 billion Syrian pounds, distributed as follows: 29.665 billion for current operations and 21.880 billion for investment operations, compared with 1987 budget appropriations of 42.949 billion Syrian pounds, distributed as: 24.314 billion Syrian pounds for current operations and 18.635 billion for investment operations.

The finance minister affirmed that the general budget as presented is one of the means of state economic policy. This and other means determine the method to be pursued to achieve objectives.

The national economy's objectives at this stage have been defined as tackling its main problems and forging ahead with the economic and social development plan at a fast tempo.

In accordance with the directives of President Hafiz al-Asad and the resolutions of the party congresses, the government has set the methods, defined the formulas for achieving these objectives, and begun work in accordance with those courses and formulas in agriculture, industry, oil, mineral resources, exports, and other fields. The draft budget was prepared in accordance with the set methods and formulas.

The statement also says that the government's general economic policy measures are based on: Following the steps to achieve a balance and self-reliance within the framework of a short-term program to achieve the desired eocnomic balance and continuing to back exports in order to ensure the supply of foreign currencies required by the country to implement development plans.

The government also wants to ensure basic consumer goods for the citizens and to continue its policy of absorbing excessive local liquidity by diversifying and expanding prospects for productive investment in all sectors of the national economy.

The policy is also based on linking the custom tariffs to the economic and social development plan by making a new general survey of custom tariffs so that it will help achieve the plan's objectives in the industrial, agricultural, and services sectors.

When Finance Minister Khalid al-Mahayini concluded his statement on the state general budget, the members began their discussion of the statement.

AL-BA'TH Cited on 'U.S.-Zionist Current Aim'

JN2206072788 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 22 Jun 88

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Palestine Question Is a Pan-Arab Cause," AL-BA'TH says: As Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, continues his shuttle tours of the region, Washington has announced U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' intention to make a new tour at the beginning of next September.

It was mentioned that the U.S. Administration was not very optimistic about reaching tangible results in the near future regarding the convening of an international conference suitable for Israel's policy and ideas.

At the same time, it is not pessimistic. In light of this, Washington will continue its efforts to achieve its goals, especially since certain sides have advised the U.S. Administration to make a new move.

It seems that the U.S. Administration, in agreement with the Zionist enemy and others, has started to apply this advice. The U.S.-Zionist current aim is to deal a blow to our people's uprising in the occupied homeland and then undermine the basic pan-Arab principles that govern the mechanism of the conflict with the Zionist enemy.

It is very clear that the U.S. policy, as known, is completely an Israeli policy aimed at turning the conflict with the Zionist enemy into a conflict over borders and, consequently, forcing the Arabs to make more concessions to the Zionist enemy' and creating local conflicts that can overwhelm the basic issue.

There is an important point to be stressed under these particular circumstances facing the Arab nation. This point is that, above all, the Palestine question is a pan-Arab cause and no side has the right to deal with it under this or that slogan.

The Arab masses are the only side entitled to make decisions, and the continued and escalating uprising of our people in the occupied homeland is the mouthpiece of the Arab masses.

Intent of Rabin's U.S. Visit Termed 'Blackmail'

JN2506082388 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 25 Jun 88

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Last Visit To Blackmail the Reagan Administration," AL-THAWRAH says: Enemy war minister terrorist Yitzhaq Rabin has begun an official visit to Washington during which he will discuss, as he admitted, issues of military cooperation between the United States and the Zionist entity and U.S. aid to his entity with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci.

AL-THAWRAH adds: As usual, the U.S. Administration did not hesitate to open the doors of its military arsenal to supply its strategic partner with the most sophisticated tools of war and destruction.

The U.S. Administration also did not hesitate to extend financial aid to this partner who lives on U.S. financial aid. In light of this, we can say that Rabin's visit will be the second routine visit in 6 months.

It will not be routine, however, in light of its other aspects whose nature Rabin did not disclose and which he called "some future plans." Israel is pushing the situation in the region toward conflagration as a result of its continued aggressive policy in southern Lebanon and escalating terrorist practices to uproot and abort the uprising. In light of these circumstances, what are these future plans?

AL-THAWRAH adds: Beginnings presage results or some of them at least. Since this is true, we can say that the escalation of the Zionist repressive campaign inside the occupied Arab territory and the participation of settlers and many mercenaries in terrorist acts are a sign that Israel depends on U.S. diplomacy to gain more time to quell and end the uprising.

The United States, which is still governed by a blind bias toward this strategic partner, has continued its initiatives ignoring the facts, situation, and results produced by the uprising—the revolution—of the Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland.

In its move, the United States gives priority to ending and aborting the uprising as well as to bypassing it to save the Zionist entity from its dilemma. This uprising is also an impasse to U.S. policy in the region because it exposes the failure of the separate deals in achieving a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace.

Undoubtedly, Rabin will also convey the failure of his terrorist machine so far to quell the uprising. At the same time, Rabin's military talks will given momentum to cooperation in military research and in supplying the Zionist enemy with more arms to enable it continue its policy of aggression by keeping the power balance in the entire region in favor of the Zionist entity.

AL-THAWRAH concludes: Finally, Rabin will try to blackmail the Reagan Administration in its last days in the White House to obtain more gains in his entity's interest.

These gains are large ones and unmatched in the previous U.S. administations. These gains are based on the merger of the Zionist entity in the military bloc of U.S. imperialism, thus exposing the secret of Rabin's successive visits to Washington, including this one.

Arabs Urged To Confront U.S. Stance on Mideast

PM2906144588 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 20 Jun 88 p 2

[Jubarah al-Barghuthi article: "United States Declares Hostility to Arabs"]

[Text] U.S. policy deliberately sabotages any international meeting and obstructs any resolution condemning Zionist crimes, regardless of the scale of condemnation, at all levels.

At every international meeting we notice how the United States threatens to boycott the meeting or punish the quarter organizing it if it deals with Israeli crimes.

The U.S. position at the ILO meetings yesterday was frank, clear, and in line with the policy of supporting the Zionist entity. And despite the Zionists' versatility in torturing and repressing the Palestinians in the occupied homeland, the United States and its Western group rejected a draft resolution condemning Zionist practices.

The U.S. representative considered the crimes committed by the occupying Zionist forces a legitimate right and an internal matter concerning the Zionist entity alone.

So, what does this interpretation mean? The answer is clear. Like Shamir, Washington considers the occupied Arab territories part of the Zionist entity. Thus they consider the uprising in the occupied homeland merely acts of unrest, not legitimate resistance against occupation.

The United States has accentuated this stand on many occasions. The world witnessed how the United States withdrew completely from UNESCO because of that organization's condemnation of Zionist attempts to erase the Arab character in the occupied homeland.

Even the UN General Assembly has been punished by Washington for the stands it adopted against Israel and Zionism. The U.S. Administration refuses to fulfill its financial obligations toward the international organization, making it conditional on the UN General Assembly's reversing the resolutions adopted against Israeli and Zionist interests.

These U.S. stands totally contradict the claims it makes about its desire for peace in the Middle East. How can the United States be both a rival and an arbitrator at the same time?

And how can George Shultz have sincere intentions when he inspired the U.S. representative to the ILO to oppose a draft resolution supporting workers in the occupied homeland?

Here we say: The defect is not in U.S. stands because successive U.S. administrations have accustomed us to U.S. strategic hostility to the Arabs and their causes.

The defect is in the various Arab stands: A stand like the U.S. stand at the ILO was not confronted by an Arab reaction to make the United States feel that the Arabs are capable of both making and defending their own decision.

AL-THAWRAH Calls Camp David 'Futile Policy'

JN3006080688 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 30 Jun 88

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-THAWRAH says: It is not strange for Armacost's tour to be confined to occupied Palestine and Cairo. This is because his tour involves only the two parties to Camp David.

This visit comes despite the fact that Armacost said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz may pay a new visit to the Middle East in July in an attempt to demonstrate continued U.S. interest in regional developments and revive a U.S. settlement whose banner Shultz carried in his previous tours.

But what is crystal clear is that the U.S. Administration, which is in its last chapter at the White House, is unable to revive the Camp David accords. Developments and events have circumvented these accords, confirming their failure and the inability of their parties to promote or generalize them.

Developments have also placed U.S. policy in a difficult impasse. Meanwhile, the United States finds it inevitable to continue the exhibitionist policy in order to conceal failure.

Even if the parties to Camp David hold a summit meeting, it will not change events or developments. Moreover, Camp David has become a futile policy and all attempts to revive it will not succeed.

Afghanistan

Ziarmal, Karmand Hold News Conference 29 Jun

LD3006062688 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0505 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 29, BAKHTAR—The developments on the implementation of Geneva accords and the different aspects of domestic issues after the signing of Geneva accords were explained to domestic and foreign journalists in a press conference held here today.

Brigadier General Zabihullah Ziarmal, general president of Army political affairs, Brigadier General Zakharov, a representative of the Soviet military contingent, Karmand, deputy foreign minister of Afghanistan, replied to the questions of journalists.

At the beginning, Brigadier General Zabihullah Ziarmal said that about one and a half months have elapsed since the enforcement of Geneva accords. During this period, the detachments of the Armed Forces are defending the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country despite the intensification of intervention and the despatch of weapons by Pakistan contrary to what was agreed in Geneva.

The state sovereignty prevails in 30 provinces and the detachments of the Armed Forces defend the country in every respect.

The Soviet detachments returned since May 15 from five provinces and they had left 13 provinces prior to the enforcement of Geneva accords. Thus, the Soviet military forces do not practically exist in 18 provinces and security in these provinces is maintained by the detachments of the Armed Forces.

The detachments of the Armed Forces, he added, have conducted independent activities in the provinces of Nangarhar, Paktia, Paktika, Parvan, Kapisa, Helmand, Qandahar, Nimruz, Farah, Zabol and Ghazni where the extremists tried to disrupt the peaceful life of the people.

In the operations a large quantity of heavy weapons of the extremists including ground-to-ground rocket launchers, air defence weapons and Stingers fell at the hand of the detachments of the Armed Forces.

The extremists sustained heavy human and material losses. 1,437 persons including one Pakistani journalist were killed and 669 wounded in the operation.

The Armed Forces have full preparations for confrontation with any activity of the extremist forces and any attempt by armed opposition in a bid to attain military success is futile. Meanwhile, the Republic of Afghanistan keeps the path of negotiation open for the peaceful solution of the situation.

The armed opposition and Pakistani authorities are publishing diverse rumours in regard with the return of refugees. One of these mendacious rumours which is fuelled by Western mass media is the plantation of mines by the Afghan forces and the Soviet Union on the path of refugees on their way back home; whereas the surrounding of referent paths have been mined by the extremists and the Pakistani authorities are hampering their return home.

It is well known that the non-intervention document concluded in Geneva is not observed by Pakistan, then how they dare to say that the refugees do not want to return home.

The Republic of Afghanistan, General Ziarmal pointed out, has established demilitarized zones and has established a new ministry in order to take proper care of the affairs of refugees and have enough preparations for the return of their countrymen.

General Zakharov, representing the limited military contingent of the Soviet Union said the governments of Soviet Union (?and Afghanistan) will stick precisely to the timetable already fixed and the withdrawal of the contingent will be completed in nine months.

Based on the Geneva accords, the Soviet troops have already been withdrawn from Konarha, Nangarhar, Paktia, Ghazni, Takhar, and Zabol provinces.

Thirty thousand soldiers with their arms and ammunition have returned to their country.

"It is pleasing to us to see that good memories remain after the withdrawal. During our stay in the Republic of Afghanistan, 28 schools, hospitals, 28 houses, four stores and 22 kilometer electricity lines have been constructed by the Soviet soldiers. More than 100 schools, 37 hospitals, 13 children centers, 33 mosques, and 12 industrial establishments have been repaired by the Soviet soldiers," he said.

Another point which is worth mentioning is that, the extremists used to say that, after the withdrawal of Soviet troops the Afghan Army will not be able to carry on their mission but the facts are disproving it.

The situation in Jalalabad, Asadabad and other cities are firm and satisfactory.

Muhammad Faruq Karmand, deputy foreign minister of the Republic of Afghanistan, talked on the international reactions about the report presented by 'Abdul Wakil, minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, on the Geneva accords, to the sessions of National Assembly.

He said, the joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the fulfillment of the Geneva accords, its successes and problems are events of political importance and explains this reality that the role of deputies of the masses in the realisation of foreign policy of the Republic of Afghanistan is promoting. [sentence as received]

The nineteenth nation-wide conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) which was opened with deep and analytical speech of Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, stresses for ever further consolidation of friendship and its all-sided cooperation with the Republic of Afghanistan, Karmand said.

The responsibility of human and material losses rests either on the shoulders of those who follow their deadly interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and their undeclared war in the Republic of Afghanistan or rests on the shoulders of those who do not listen to the voice of reconciliation and the Geneva accords and one-sidedly hold their fingers to the triggers of their guns, Karmand went on.

The commercial representative of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan said that the Afghan-Soviet relations have a long history of seventy years full of experience and cooperation.

The Soviet-Afghan relations are based on an extensive scale and practically comprises all fields of the Afghan economy. Out of three hundred nineteen projects envisaged in the Afghan-Soviet agreements over one hundred forty of these projects have so far come under utilisation.

Since 1987, the Afghan-Soviet cooperations are expanded on the basis of a new trend. Protocols of cooperation with the private entrepreneurs in a purpose to produce high quality commodities and foodstuffs from Afghans are already concluded.

In 1987 direct relations between some Soviet provinces and cities with all provinces of Afghanistan and Khowst grand district were organised. Separate relations between Moscow and Kabul are also organised.

The Afghan-Soviet commercial and economic cooperations expand in a new way. An example of these are the frontier trade and establishing of joint institutions by them.

At the end of the press setting, Karmand responded to the questions raised by local and foreign journalists.

Memo 35 on Pakistani Violations Submitted to UN
LD3006055188 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0457 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 29, BAKHTAR—The 35th notice of the Republic of Afghanistan on the gross violations by Pakistan of Geneva accords was submitted today to the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP).

The notice gives information on eight instances of flagrant violations by the Pakistan Government of Geneva accords giving dates, places and forms of violations.

The notice asked the UNGOMAP to investigate into the violations by Pakistan and inform the Republic of Afghanistan and the UN secretary general's representatives of the results.

Wakil Speech to Meli Shura on Geneva Accords
LD2906084388 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0448 GMT 29 Jun 88

["'Abdul Wakil's Speech at Joint Session of the Parliament's Houses"—BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, June 28, BAKHTAR—As you esteemed representatives know, the signing of the Geneva accords was an important test of new diplomacy on international level, which has been achieved with great labour through the secretary general of the UN and his personal representative, said minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, 'Abdul Wakil in a speech delivered at the joint session of the parliament houses on Monday.

It is worth mentioning that parallel to the wide-scale international efforts for driving the negotiations into a deadlock and preventing it from reaching a final agreement, continuous efforts aimed at isolating Afghanistan at international arena were exerted.

Strong political and propaganda pressures were used to [word indistinct] a large number of countries at least at a position of by-stander, and to intensify the war and interference in the internationally organised [word indistinct] military psychological struggle.

Ways were to be sought out in order to save Afghanistan from such a situation.

The policy of national reconciliation assisted the Geneva peace process.

It led the Geneva process towards the main objective, the cessation of interference from abroad.

I am sure, that every one is familiar with the contents of the instruments signed on April 14, 1988 and came into force on May the 15. I would like to emphasise that following the conclusion of the Geneva accords, a new situation emerged thereafter, Wakil noted.

Not only the international gatherings such as the sessions of the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries in Havana, and the third session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, supported and welcomed the accords, but they do not speak with the same tune as [they] were speaking about Afghanistan previously.

The difficulties that we face today, do not stem-out from the lack of our vigor or from international distrust towards us, but is the result of the continued interference from abroad.

To our regret, the authorities in Pakistan who stripped the government of Mr Junejo, has now gained the upper hand in the foreign policy of that country, [and] are out to play a dangerous game which they definitely have no control over, and thus to soil the results of six years of tireless efforts, the future of the hopes of the large masses of the people of the world which were internationally promoted with the conclusion of the Geneva accords.

Our assessments indicate that during the one and a half months which elapsed since the conclusion of the Geneva accords until the present, there is not any signs from the Pakistani side show their will for the implementation of the accords. The words and deeds in Islamabad follow the same lines as they did prior to the conclusion of the accords.

Touching upon the situation which has emerged following the conclusion of the accords, he said, on the one side there is Afghanistan and the Soviet Union who honour their obligations in compliance to the Geneva accords and on the other side, it is first and foremost Pakistan which ignores the accords.

Such a situation is a cause for distrust and weakening of confidence. Without any exageration one can claim confidently and the whole world, too, is witnessing the Pakistan brazen violations.

In an effort to bring about a balance, so that the other side would also abide by the accords, we have repeatedly referred to the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan [UNGOMAP] from May 16, following the day the accords entered into force, till now, 33 notes on 222 instances of violations out of 437 have been submitted to Pakistan through the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan for bringing to the attention of the leadership of that country.

It is evident that while Afghanistan is using all lawful ways for the implementation of the accords and ensurance of peace, the Pakistani side is acting as if it does not have any responsibility towards the documents it has signed.

The other side is acting as if the Geneva accords are signed solely for the return of the limited contingent of the Soviet troops. Therefore, they are committing a blatant violation of all thirteen parts of the second article of the first instrument.

While it was only in the frame-work of the undertakings concerning the non-interference and guarantees for its non-recurrence that an agreement was reached on the return of the limited contingent of the Soviet troops.

The main thematic matter of the whole package for the political settlement is aimed at ending the interference in the internal affairs and towards firm guarantees for its non-recurrence.

In this settlement, firm commitments are undertaken for the strict observance of the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity, security, the right to choose political system, refraining from the use and threat to use of force, direct or indirect interference, political and economical sabotage, covert or overt or any other action aimed towards destabilization, refraining from organising, training, financing arming of groups of saboteuers and harboring them in camps or bases or encouraging their provocative political activities.

But Pakistan has not heeded to these obvious and clear treaty obligations, and is acting in the direction of continued interference.

All along this period the cases of violations have been officially brought to the notice of the Pakistani authorities through the UNGOMAP.

But unfortunately either they met a total silence or were responded by Pakistan irresponsibily with crude non-diplomatic words embeded with futile arguments.

On the other hand, the Pakistanis have put serious obstacles on the activities of the UNGOMAP, which is duty bound to inspect the complaints, in shortest possible time.

So far only once the UMGOMAP has been given the chance to inspect in Parachinar under the direct supervision of the Pakistani officers in restricted and artificial conditions. The mission was not taken from Ali Mangal to Teri Mangal [placename as received].

All these indications show the fact that some of the opposition leaders, enjoying full freedom, and without restrictions that arise from the Geneva agreements, tolerated by the Pakistani authorities are still bent on continuing the war, while all possibilities for creation of the broad based coalition government are prepared in their own country.

They as before, still continue to evoke hostilities and allow themselves to speak of war, a phenomenon denounced 40 years before as a treacherous crime by the famous American novelist Ernest Hemingway.

This irresponsible spirit is unfortunately spread by the Pakistani authorities too. Oftenly we have referred these case to the Pakistani side through the UNGOMAP, and have underlined the need to abide by the international decisions.

As the basic principle of the inter-state laws call for abidance to the treaty obligations, we shall seriously endeavour to make the Pakistani authorities to respect their treaty obligations.

Mujahidin Seize 10 Bases; Casualties Reported
BK3006062388 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] According to reports received from Afghanistan, the mujahidin have gained control of 10 communist forces bases during various operations in Nangarhar, Herat, and Sorkh Ab region of Farah Province.

The mujahidin also set fire to seven tanks and vehicles of the Kabul troops. During these operations many Soviet troops were killed. Some mujahidin were also martyred or wounded.

Rabbani Describes Envisioned 'Islamic Government'
NC3006072088 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 27 Jun 88 p 4

[Report on interview with Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of Jamiyat-e Eslami, by Zafer Atay: "I Shall Defend the Turks"—date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Prof Burhanuddin Rabbani, the leader of Jamiyat-e Eslami, which is one of the most powerful mujahidin parties in Afghanistan, greeted us by saying: "Welcome, sir."

Rabbani, who studied at the Ankara University School of Theology on the basis of a scholarship 20 years ago, seemed to enjoy using what he could recall from the Turkish language he learned when he was in Turkey.

He said: "I visited Ankara, Istanbul, Konya, and Adana to do research work. Those were good days."

While a religious scholar in the past, Rabbani is now, at the age of 47, a mujahidin leader. He pursues a centrist line among the seven parties. Rabbani occasionally moves closer to the radicals but joins the moderates when necessary.

Several of the mujahidin units he commands are made up to Turkmens and Uzbeks. In his exclusive interview, Professor Rabbani said: "We wish to maintain a friendly approach toward all ideologies. However, we shall not allow imperialism to crush our people. Oppressors are our enemies."

Claiming that Afghanistan's liberation is very close, Rabbani asserted that they will set up an Islamic government.

He added: "There is no foreign example we wish to emulate. The Islamic regime which will be set up will be in accordance with Afghanistan's internal conditions. We shall follow the Prophet Muhammad and the Koran."

Responding to the rumors that the mujahidin government does not represent the people, Rabbani said:

"The great majority of the Afghan people support the resistance movement which has been organized by the seven mujahidin parties. The people are carrying out the instructions which the seven parties have given them. Our government is a part of our struggle. Naturally, the Afghan people will determine their own future. Had we not set up the present government, we would not have fulfilled our struggle." [passage omitted]

Accusing Najibullah's puppet regime in Kabul of trying to mislead the world through lies, Rabbani said:

"They are circulating reports that the mujahidin will attack UN personnel in Afghanistan. Let me state unequivocally that no one should expect us to engage in such activities. The puppet regime may make a move to place us in a difficult position. In view of this, we must not be held responsible for any move against UN personnel. Furthermore, claims have been put forward to the effect that our regime will not tolerate knowledge and education. This is also a lie. It is a duty under Islam for each and every man and woman to study."

Rabbani asserted that women in Afghanistan will be able to do what is expected of them in accordance with "the rules of Islam." Regarding the oppression of the people of Turkic origin in Afghanistan in the past, Rabbani said:

"The Turkmens and Uzbeks were not the only people who were oppressed. The Pashtuns, Hazaras, Patans, and Tajiks were oppressed as well. In fact, we were all oppressed. However, I shall defend the rights of the Turks until the end."

Tehran Coalition Urges Talks With Peshawar Rebels
LD2906195988 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 29, IRNA—Afghan Muslim people will continue their struggle till the complete pull-out of the occupying Soviet troops, downfall of the puppet Kabul regime, and establishment of a popular Islamic government represented by all Islamic parties, both Shi'ites and Sunnis.

Leaders of the Council of Afghan Islamic Coalition stressed the above here today in a televised press conference attended by a number of local and foreign reporters.

They said that the Council rejects any kind of coalition or transitional government which represents only certain Muslim parties.

Council Speaker Qari Ahmad 'Ali, called for establishing a revolutionary council, which he said would supervise the occupying forces' complete pull-out, ensuring smooth transfer of power from the Kabul regime, and running the country till the holding of general elections for determining the composition of the country's future Islamic system.

Another Council member, referring to the coalition role in maintaining the country's delicate balance, said that anyone familiar with Afghanistan's problems could not ignore the role of the Iran-based coalition which was supported by one third of the people and had 30 per cent of the country's soil under its control.

Pointing to the unity among different Islamic groups, he emphasised the necessity of exchange of views between the Tehran and Islamabad-based coalitions. The Council believes that any practical solution is not possible except through unity of action and coordinating views between all Islamic parties.

If Diego Cordovez—U.N. envoy to Geneva talks on the Afghan crisis—on his next visit to Tehran asks for a meeting, the council would accept it, he concluded.

The Council of Afghan Islamic Coalition, which is composed of eight Islamic parties and organizations, is based in Tehran.

Bangladesh

Japan-Funded Power Plant Opens Near Dhaka

OW2606065988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Text] Dhaka, June 26 KYODO—A 100-megawatt gas turbine power plant built with Japanese financial and technical assistance was opened Saturday at Haripur, about 20 kilometers east of Dhaka.

The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan provided 7.51 billion yen in soft loans for the project which was completed last December in record time. Bangladesh Energy Minister A. Ghulam Mostafa inaugurated the plant which was built on turnkey basis by Japanese prime contractor Nissho Iwai Corp.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., of Japan manufactured the plant which contains three 33.5 megawatt units.

Mostafa recalled Japan's contribution to the economic development of Bangladesh, particularly in the field of power generation. Japan has provided financial and technical assistance for the construction of two units at Bangladesh's lone hydropower station at Kaptain some 300 kilometers southeast of the capital. Two barge-mounted power plants with a combined capacity of 122 megawatts have also been provided by Japan to Bangladesh.

Foreign Minister Returns From UN Session

BK2606155588 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Text] Bangladesh has stressed the need for a regional approach in lessening tension and attaining the objectives of disarmament. This was stated by the foreign minister, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, on his return to Dhaka after attending the third UN Special Session on Disarmament.

He said the outcome of this special session has been important and can be considered as progress toward creating an atmosphere of less tension. The foreign minister said Bangladesh made a forceful plea at the session that disarmament, development, and environmental protection should be seen under a broad framework for attaining disarmament at global scale.

India

Pakistani 'Spy Ring' in Punjab Broken; 5 Arrested

BK3006031588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] The Punjab police has busted a spy ring and arrested a number of terrorists in raids in different places of the state. Five spies, including the gang leader, Balwinder Singh, were arrested in Gurdaspur District, while they were trying to sneak into Pakistan.

According to the Punjab police chief, Mr K.P.S. Gill, preliminary investigations have revealed that the gang used to pass on classified information to Pakistan in exchange for arms and ammunition for the terrorists. Further interrogation is on.

The police arrested eight terrorists from Hoshiarpur District and five from Ferozepur District. They were involved in a number of terrorist crimes. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were also recovered from them.

Two personnel of the security force were killed and two others injured in an encounter with terrorists in village (Navichapa) under Samana police station in Patiala District.

One terrorist was also killed in the encounter which started at around 2300 last night and continued for 3 hours. The encounter followed a joint raid by Haryana and Punjab Police and the CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] on a terrorist hideout in the village.

5 'Terrorists' Killed in Amritsar Distric

BK2906160188 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] In Punjab, five terrorists have been killed in Amritsar District since last night. Two terrorists were killed in an encounter with a CRPF [Central Reserve

Police Force] patrol party in a village under Ramdas police station this evening. Some arms and ammunition, including a Chinese assault rifle, were recovered from them.

Terrorists attacked a police post in village Ghariala under Tarn Taran police station last night. In the exchange of fire which followed, three were killed while the others fled.

In another incident in the district, a couple was gunned down by terrorists in village Balia late last night.

Gurkha Front Kills 3, Ambushes Police Force
BK2906162688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] More reports of violence and bomb blasts have been received from Darjeeling hill areas in West Bengal. Police sources said GNLF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] men killed three persons in Darjeeling last night. The militants also killed a shopkeeper and his son returning from work. The house of a doctor was set on fire at (Saint Mery Basti) in Kurseong.

The militants ambushed a CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] patrol party at Naya Bazar area of Kurseong town last night and fired 5 rounds injuring one. The CRPF jawans [soldiers] returned the fire in which one GNLF militant was injured.

Commentary on Outcome of UN Disarmament Session
BK2906120788 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Commentary by UNITED NEWS OF INDIA Bureau Chief Virendra Mohan]

[Text] The third special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament ended without a consensus after 4 weeks of intense debate on ways to eliminate nuclear weapons and banish the danger of a holocaust.

Barring the United States, which obstructed a declaration outlining a new program for global disarmament, the majority of the countries which took part in the session expressed their sorrow and dismay at the failure of the session.

When the session began on 31 May in New York, great hopes were roused since it was being held in the aftermath of two significant events—the signing of Intermediate Nuclear Forces, INF, Treaty, and the Moscow summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Third World and nonaligned countries in particular had great expectations that the UN session would help to further expedite the process of disarmament. But their hopes were dashed with one of the superpowers showing a lack of political will to embark on the path of disarmament excepting on its own terms.

The highlight of the session was the presentation of an action plan for nuclear and general disarmament by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Mr Gandhi specially flew to New York on 8 June and addressed the General Assembly on 9 June.

Several participating countries shared India's concern about the dangers of the arms race. Although the session ended without producing a consensus declaration, India's move to rid the world of nuclear and other weapons in a time-bound 22-year program was put on record when the session ended.

For 2 weeks efforts were made by delegates on the floor, as well as behind the scenes, to negotiate a concluding document.

India made a vain bid to salvage the session by seeking its adjournment to a more opportune time next year. India was joined by other Third World countries in voicing frustration and disappointment at the sudden collapse of the session.

The delegates apportioned the blame for the failure of the session to the American refusal to accommodate Third World and Soviet concerns over naval and outer space arms race.

The U.S. ambassador, General Vernon Walters, stated after the session that his country had certain items of national policy which it could not give up just to get a piece of paper.

Gen Walters listed the dimension of nuclear capabilities of Israel and South Africa as extremely contentious issues. The U.S. also disapproved the 1-sentence reference in the draft declaration to naval disarmament.

Indian Ambassador to the UN Mr C.R. Gharekhan said it was a great pity that the session should have ended without adopting a declaration. India had objected to the emphasis on regional nuclear disarmament in the draft declaration since it has consistently maintained that nuclear proliferation is a global and not a regional issue.

Ultimately, India had its way in bringing round other delegates to its viewpoint. India also submitted an amendment to the draft declaration to have the world body oppose clandestine acquisition of nuclear technology, something Pakistan had been accused of many times.

The assembly president, (Peter Floren), in his concluding address to the assembly regretted the failure to reach agreement and urged the delegates to show greater readiness to compromise.

As the U.S. persisted in its stand which some delegates said wrecked the session, the assembly president extended the session by several hours to help bridge differences.

Mr Gharekhan, voicing India's disappointment, said it was hoped that given the international atmosphere it would be possible to adopt a document of consensus. Mr Gharekhan said if the U.S. had shown more understanding, perhaps a consensus could have been possible.

This was for the first time in 15 years that a special session on disarmament wound up with nothing substantive to show. If the UN session has failed to bring about a consensus declaration, it did succeed in at least focusing world attention on the deep concerns of the Third World and nonaligned countries about the dangers of nuclear weapons and the arms race.

The Indian action plan presented by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was the most comprehensive document tabled at the UN which the nuclear weapon powers have at least taken note of.

A positive outcome of the session was that greater pressure would now be put on the United States to adopt a more flexible stand to pave the way for disarmament.

Iran

Musavi Addresses Majlis, Seeks Vote of Confidence

LD3006101988 Tehran IRNA in English 0900 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 30, IRNA—Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi in an address to the Majlis Thursday outlined the achievements made by his governments during the past seven years (three terms) of his premiership and requested a vote of confidence for a new term in office.

In a letter to the Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani last Tuesday he sought a vote of confidence from the parliament for his fourth term as prime minister. The issue will be debated in the Majlis, the third since the inception of the Islamic Republic system of government in 1980.

Addressing the newly-elected deputies of the Third Majlis he said for more than a year the U.S. has mobilised all its resources and those of its allies against the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

This has two implications, he told the deputies. "For one thing it shows the enemy has given up the hope of influencing us and deviating us from our true course."

Secondly, he said, this massive mobilization by the enemies is a warning that we must prepare for a determining and all-out struggle against them, he stressed.

The idea behind these antagonistic attitudes towards the Islamic Republic of Iran goes far beyond simple matters such as saving the Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn. The main objective, he said "is to force us [to] retreat from the mottos and ideals upon which the Islamic Republic of Iran has been founded."

More on the same subject he said the enemies have no objection to an Islamic Republic of Iran granted it is devoid of its Islamic and revolutionary nature and ceases to follow the policy of "Neither East nor West" and the slogan of "Death to America."

"We are faced with a historical confrontation the most important manifestation of which has emerged in the war fronts," said Prime Minister Musavi.

He proudly declared that Iran is not only able to withstand the enemy's "huge expedition" but is also basically capable of resisting even the worst conditions the U.S. may try to create.

"We are potentially capable of putting up durable resistance against an all-out economic and arms embargo by the Great Satan," he said. "Our country has nothing short of resistance. If there are problems on the way of steadfastness we are to blame."

To this end most potentials for resistance are yet to be utilized, he added, stressing that collective cooperation and coordination of affairs within the executive body works miracles.

One example of a successful cooperation he said was construction of a 30 km. military bridge within 50 days four years ago. He said in the absence of a joint and coordinated activity it would take years and huge expenses to build the bridge.

Another example he said was the increase in armament production in the past two years. At present in additon to production of Iranian military industries, annually some 80 billion rials (over dlrs. one billion) worth of ammunitions are produced by other industries.

In the absence of collective cooperation of executive organizations and in normal conditions the project had to be carried out through expansion of military industries and would require three years of time, dls. 400 million in foreign exchange, an additional 75 billion rials (over dlrs. one billion) new investment and the services of many skilled managers, he said.

Domestic production of these armaments, he said has enabled the country to save dls. 500 million annually. In the light of such massive gains, he said cooperation should not be neglected.

"There is no doubt that we have to bring in all our resources to the war fronts and this will only be achieved through a collective cooperation and coordinated activities," he said.

More on allocation of funds to war efforts he said it has been given top priority in the past four years and that the war budget has steadily increased. He said those who claim the government has not mobilised all its resources for the war effort are wrong.

He added that full utilization of potential resources to this end will be highly effective stressing that the government is ready to cooperate in this respect. However, financial and foreign exchange resources of the government are limited and if they are not used in full capacity at present they will be in future, he told the deputies.

"If we are to continue our sacred resistance and thwart plots for compromise we must correct our management vis-a-vis the war," he said adding that technology of the world oppressors are put at the enemy's disposal.

"If we are unable to have this technology we can present a more effective weapon through frankly declaring to the people our policies of resistance and through a well calculated and organised public mobilisation."

Further in his speech the premier said the most important progress in the field of military research is made in self-sufficiency industries.

Elsewhere he called for a drastic reform in red-tape in the country and said the issue calls for serious attention. The issue has caused a great deal of trouble not only for the clients of state organisations but to themselves as well, he said.

In order to bring a change in the the beaurocratic system calls for recognition of the problem first.

The premier told the deputies tht they should as well display their confidence in the government in the laws that are to be approved by the Majlis.

He stressed that in any term the power and status of the Majlis in the Islamic Republic of Iran must be preserved. One such privilege that the Majlis enjoys is giving the executive officials the power for better discharge of their duties. Because the Majlis plays a major role in appointement and dismissal of the executive officials and supervision of their conduct.

The prime minister criticised those believing that the power of the Majlis lies on curbing the scope of authority of the government and "basically weakening of the government."

He pointed out that the government is not a ceremonial body so that its presence and absence as well as its weakness and power would be of equal importance to the whole system. It is rather a must for the country, he stressed.

More on the same subject he said the lack of authority of the officials would damage the revolution. However, he made it clear that the revolution would not wait for the sympathy of anyone to solve its problems. He said anytime necessary the leader of the revolution would intervene and solves [as received] the matter.

In another part of his speech, referring to the achievements of his government in the past three years Musavi said it has tackled a series of problems including full-scale military, economic, and political plots of the enemies.

The period has also been a difficult one in terms of financial and monetary matters, he said citing enemy attacks on Iranian oil terminals and the plot to lower oil prices as examples.

On the success of his last terms in office in military field he said the period was marked with outstanding gains over the enemy among them "Val-Fajr-8" (Al-Faw), "Karbala'-5" (Shalamcheh region, E. of Basra) and "Bayt al-Moqaddas-6" (in northeastern Iraq).

He said his Cabinet is particularly proud of flourishment of defence industries.

Any evaluation must be made in the light of the fact that the post-revolution governments have inherited an economic system dependent on foreign powers, he told the Majlis.

Stating that he will be honored to serve another three years as prime minister, Musavi said if not approved, he would serve in another front s a "soldier of the revolution."

The composition of the third Majlis, the premier said shows that the tendency is towards expanding the scope of social justice, adding that all those involved should tread on the path of supporting the oppressed.

Musavi stressed that the government is that of the oppressed and that Islam does not tolerate great wealth alongside poverty and injustice. Supporting the oppressed is not empty words and the deprived must be given the highest priority, he told deputies.

More on the same subject he said the government must work as the spokesman of the oppressed and defend their rights, adding that this has been one of the major tasks of the government in the past seven years, citing rationing of basic commodities as an example.

He added that the gap between the wealthy and poor must be eliminated through execution of the Article 49 of the constitutional law and direct taxes.

(Article 49 gives the government the authority to confiscate the wealth accumulated through usury, usurpation, bribery, embezzlement, and misapropriation...).

Another necessity is approval of laws which lay the foundation of the economic system as envisioned in the constitutional law, such as laws related to cooperatives, foreign trade, agricultural lands and labour, Musavi said.

The open session of the Majlis was chaired by speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani who lauded the Muslim combatants' suppression of Tuesday's enemy attack in Darband-i Khan region.

He expressed hope that the combatants of Islam will prevent and defeat the enemy's new movements in the war fronts which he described as "a mischievous policy with the full backing of global arrogance."

Then a number of deputies spoke in favor and against Musavi's premiership for a new term. These speeches were still continuing (until 09:30 GMT). It was not immediately known whether the Majlis would take ballot for a vote of confidence or postpone the matter to its next session.

Reinstated as Prime Minister

LD3006100788 Tehran IRNA in English 1002 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 30, IRNA—The Majlis deputies today reinstated Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi in his post.

The voting came after an address by the prime minister to the Majlis Thursday morning in which he outlined achievements of his government and also speeches by a number of deputies in favour and against his reinstatement.

Out of 217 deputies present in the Majlis 204 voted in favour and 8 against him. Five abstained.

Prime Minister Musavi who is to serve his fourth term in office will introduce members of his new cabinet to the Majlis next week.

Montazeri Speaks on IRGC-Army Cooperation

LD2906140388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Excerpts] On the anniversary of the tragic events of 28 June [1981 bombing of the Islamic Republican Party Headquarters that killed 72 people] the following groups went to hear Grand Ayatollah Montazeri yesterday: a number of the families of the 28 June martyrs and other martyrs, thousands of members of the public, members of IRGC Islamic societies and councils, Armed Forces personnel, officials from the publicity organization, university students, a large number of seminarians and scholars from the Qom Seminary; women medical students from Tehran and the Ekhlas School in Shiraz, and some members of revolutionary organizations.

We continue this hour's news reports with the deputy leader's remarks at that meeting. At this meeting, Ayatollah Montazeri expressed his condolences to the families of the 28 June martyrs and other dear martyrs of the revolution and the imposed war. While praying for forgiveness and high spiritual status for all the dear martyrs and for patience and compensation for their families, he said:

Since our revolution depends on the religious faith and belief of the people, as long as these people remain in the forefront of the Islamic Revolution, this revolution will not be defeated by military invasions, by assassinations, and other such things.

The deputy leader added: The minigroups [reference to the Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization] thought that by assassinating influential individuals and figures such as Ayatollah Beheshti and others, the revolution would be destroyed. Their crime on 28 June revealed their non-Islamic and inhuman face to the people. No one should doubt the minigroups' complete dependence on Saddam and the infidel Ba'thist government and on Eastern and Western superpowers.

He remarked: Even if someone finds fault with a mullah [akhund] like me or other persons like me, or if they have no faith in us, the minigroups should know that our nation is well aware of their nature. No one believes in them. Once again I repeat to that group of deceived youths who are our children and the children of the revolution that they should not be led by the false propaganda and hypocritical slogans of those groups regarding support for the deprived masses. They should learn a lesson from the activities and actions of those groups in the past few years and from taking refuge in the lap of imperialism and Saddam, thus avoiding their own destruction in this world and the next.

The deputy leader then emphasized: Time has proven that the revolution will not go down to defeat due to the imposed war and assassinations. If this revolution, which came about through the spilling of so much pure blood by our loved ones, can be harmed, that harm can only come from one of six sources. One source is the harsh and unfriendly attitude of [revolutionary] organizations which can be seen from time to time. This is certainly not the result of ill-will, but often these harsh and unbalanced actions lead to people's pessimism regarding the revolution.

The second source involves the favoritism and injustice seen in different parts of the country. The people will not become discontented due to shortages of commodities because they know we are at war, and under an economic

embargo and other difficulties. However, when they see that as the result of nepotism, abuse of power, and favoritism the rights of weaker individuals are being trampled on, they will definitely become angry.

The third source concerns the delegation of important duties to uncommitted individuals who are not experts, because weak individuals will be unable to perform important work and capable individuals will not be inclined to perform minor work. As a result, disruptions will occur. [passage omitted]

The deputy leader said: The fourth element that would cause the revolution to fail is egotism, disregarding the views and thoughts of others and never consulting others. There are many capable and sincere individuals who should be consulted about the affairs of the country and the revolution and who are prepared to serve. The country's officials should use their ideas and experience in resolving the various difficulties involved in administering of the country and the revolution.

He added: Another element harmful to the revolution is the chanting of too many slogans and neglecting to give the people the facts. We should pay attention to the intellectual and political maturity of our nation. If our people did not have such a high level of maturity and awareness, it is uncertain what would have happened as the result of all this poisonous propaganda. Therefore, we should try to inform the people of the facts and more quickly provide them with information and reports.

Regarding the dangers inherent in differences of opinions, the deputy leader stated: At the beginning of the revolution all the forces were united and all were working in the same direction. We saw how unity of expression led to the victory of the revolution. If we wish to safeguard the revolution, our only option it to create, protect, and strengthen unity. We should show flexibility toward one another and realize we can make mistakes. Therefore, we should refrain from attacking others or engaging in insinuation. [passage omitted]

Regarding the decree of his holiness the imam on Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri remarked: This important decree should not be limited to mere slogans and congratulations. Therefore, as soon as possible duplicate organizations in the IRGC and the Armed Forces should be merged, for example military industries and military colleges. The abilities of experienced and committed individuals should be put to greater use in order to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces in accordance with the needs of the country and the revolution.

He emphasized: Of course, this problem will not be solved in a few days. The decree of his holiness the imam provides a fine opportunity for this transformation.

Emphasizing the need to have the Armed Forces and the IRGC work alongside each other without weakening either group, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri said: In implementation of the decree of his holiness the imam, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani should use committed officers and experienced youths who support the revolution.

The deputy leader added: Each day I receive numerous complaints about different issues and problems, and I have conveyed my views to the esteemed officials in charge of the country and the revolution and will continue to do so. Regarding the issue of the Armed Forces and the IRGC, which is now the main topic of the day, this difficulty should be resolved sensibly and a proper method for creating a single, powerful military organization, under whatever name, should be found. We should prevent the duplication of organizations and tasks and prevent conflicts, bearing in mind the real legal position of the IRGC and the Armed Forces. His holiness the imam issued this decree for the same purpose. Unfortunately, the enemy is directing blows at us by strengthening and uniting its military forces and is investing in this project. We know that if, God willing, this imposed war ends in victory, even then the enemies and superpowers will not leave us alone. In any case, we should resolve this problem for good.

In conclusion, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri reminded everyone that various bitter events are divine tests. He referred to similar events in the early days of Islam in which Muslims and the disciples of his holiness the prophet were tested, and then prayed for victory by the Islamic fighters and the destruction of Saddam, Israel, and the superpowers, and for the health and longevity of the imam of the ummah.

UK Reportedly 'Ready' To Restore Relations

LD2906140188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Dispatch from unidentified Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic correspondent in London on the British Government's announcement of readiness to normalize relations; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] In the first formal and clear response since a British parliamentary delegation's trip to Tehran, the British Foreign Ministry announced that Britain is ready to restore diplomatic ties with Tehran.

In a written parliamentary reply, David Mellor, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, has announced that Britain is ready to pursue a more constructive relationship with Iran.

In his reply Mellor wrote: The British Government is well aware of Iran's strategic, political, and economic importance, and Britain respects the Iranian people's right to choose their own form of government.

News sources in London believe the British Government's reference to the Iranian people's right to choose their own form of government is a sign of Britain's ultimate agreement to have relations with Iran based on mutual respect.

In his letter, Britain's deputy foreign minister stressed that Britain envisions relations with Iran based on reciprocity and equality. Following their trip to Tehran, the members of the four-man British parliamentary delegation held several press conferences in London.

They pressed Thatcher's government to take steps to restore diplomatic relations with Tehran as soon as possible. Press commentaries and the views expressed on radio and television have also indicated public opinion's serious desire to restore diplomatic relations with Tehran.

For some time the news circles in London have pointed out Iran's strategic importance as a superior power in the region and have demanded normalization of Britain's ties with Tehran.

Government To Normalize Relations With Canada

TA2906181488 (Clandestine) Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] The Islamic regime ruling in Iran has decided to normalize relations with Canada and has held contacts with Canadian officials for this purpose. Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark has said that establishing relations with the Islamic Republic has become possible because the Islamic regime no longer demands an apology from Canada.

It is worth noting that relations between the Islamic Republic and Canada were severed in 1980. In that year, the Canadian Embassy granted Canadian passports to six American diplomats who had taken refuge in the embassy, and spirited them out of Iran.

In the wake of this incident, the Islamic regime broke off diplomatic relations with Canada and announced that Canada must apologize for this act.

UN Special Envoy Cordovez Arrives for Talks

LD3006052388 Tehran IRNA in English 0455 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 30, IRNA—Diego Cordovez, the special envoy of the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Afghanistan arrived here Wednesday evening heading a delegation to discuss issues relating to Afghanistan and future developments in that country.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by deputy foreign minister for Asia and Oceana affairs, Javad Mansuri.

Cordovez will be informed of the viewpoints of Iranian officials of Afghanistan issue and the Afghan Muslim mujahidin.

After talks with Iranian officials, he will leave for Islamabad, Pakistan.

Saudi Punishments for Demonstrators Noted

LD2906175188 Tehran IRNA in English 1210 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 29, IRNA—The Saudi regime has announced that it will impose severe punishments including decapitation upon those who take part in the "immunity from pagans demonstrations" during the forthcoming hajj ceremonies. The decision made by the Saudi cabinet was announced Tuesday night.

The Saudi regime whose hands are stained with the blood of at least 400 hajj pilgrims massacred in holy Mecca last July while taking part in the demonstrations, in a bid to justify its move claims that the demonstrations are un-Islamic.

The Saudi regime fears a truly Islamic hajj ceremonies and holding of demonstrations. Therefore, it has banned the Iranian hajj pilgrims from the rituals this year and has also created obstacles for other Muslims.

One such action was the Saudi regime's decision of last week that Lebanese pilgrims under 40 years of age will not be allowed to perform the ceremony.

These Saudi measures are indicative of the fact that the revolutionary Islam is no longer confined to the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran and that a genuine [word indistinct] conscience has spread to other parts of the world.

The world Muslims have long since disqualified the Saudi regime as an administrator of the two holy Islamic places.

Consequently in a bid to whitewash the effects of its last July massacre of pilgrims it is resorting to various means to win the backing of Arab reactionaries. Providing pilgrims from certain Arab states with better and more attractive facilities during the ceremony is one such device.

Conscious Muslims of [?the world] in recent seminars have expressed their hatred against the house of Saudis for its last July killing of Muslims and have all stated that it should no longer be allowed to control the affairs of the two Islamic holy shrines in Mecca and Medina. They have demanded formation of a body or representatives from Islamic countries to take over the task.

Economic Delegation Departs for Algiers

LD2806082888 Tehran IRNA in English 0812 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 28, IRNA—An economic delegation led by Deputy Heavy Industries Minister for Planning Hasan Ramazanian-Pur left Tehran for Algiers today to follow up a letter of understanding signed in Tehran on June 9, 1987 on economic, industrial, agricultural and educational cooperation.

The delegation comprises of envoys from Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Industries and Mines and Metals and Iran's National Gas Company and Iran's National Industries Organisation.

The delegation will inspect several Algerian industrial units and talk with Algerian high-ranking officials in its one-week stay in Algiers, and will also visit the pavilion of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Algiers international exhibition.

11,000 Take Part in Mobilization Exercises

LD2906085088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] The staging of exercises by 11,000 armed mobilization tribes of Azarbayjan Bakhtari is the subject of our next news report for this hour.

On the commemorative anniversary of the 28 June martyrs tragedy, and in order to increase preparedness for safeguarding the borders and defending the achievements of the Islamic Revolution, 11,000 armed mobilization tribal forces of Azarbayjan Bakhtari Province today staged the third phase of the great "Labayk ya Imam" [we respond to your call, O imam] exercises in the northern border regions of this province. The first and second phases of these exercises were staged in these regions in the years 1986-87 and 1987-88.

According to IRNA, the operations in this exercise were code-named "Ya Rasul Allah." They were read out by Ayatollah Malakuti, representative of the imam and the Friday prayer leader of Tabriz.

The operations were carried out over a stretch of 300 sq. km. in four axes of the strategic and mountainous points of the Maku [as heard], Khvoy, Salmas, and Orumiyeh townships. Some 40 organized battalions took part.

In this exercise, the chemical, bacteriological and atomic units, relief, and rescue teams carried out their duties and captured designated sites.

The aim of staging this exercise is to give more cohesion to armed tribes, to neutralize the conspiracies of the East and West, to organize the 20-million strong Army, to maintain border security by the tribes in oil-bearing regions, to prevent enemy infiltration, and to defend the sacred realm of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In staging this exercise, brothers from the Army and Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran carried out the necessary coordination in preparing the ground for the improved staging of this exercise by the participating forces.

Mobilization Forces 'Sisters' Hold Exercises

LD2806232288 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] According to the Central News Unit in Rasht, the resistance exercises of the sister-members of the Mobilization forces of the Deprived Unit of the IRGC in Gilan District were staged yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large group of the sisters in Anzali port.

Mobilization sisters, equipped with light weapons, carried out combat operations and military tactics and gave first-aid to the slightly injured. They displayed their preparedness to defend the fruits and achievements of the Islamic Revolution.

Volunteer Mobilization Forces Depart for Fronts

Bushehr, Masandaran, Zanjan Groups

LD2806210988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Volunteer forces continue to leave for the war fronts. Large groups of fresh mobilization forces and those being redispatched form Bushehr, Mazandaran, and Zanjan Provinces were sent off today to the battle-fronts.

They are part of the Mohammad Peace Be Upon Him Corps. They left to join the Corps of Light and were warmly seen off by their families and people from their regions.

Arak, Qom, Kordestan Volunteers

LD2906170588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] A convoy of the Mohammad Peace By Upon Him Corps, from Central Province, comprising a large group of fresh forces from the cities of Arak, Saveh, Khomeyn, Tafresh, Ashtian, Delijan, Mahallat, and Sarband, left the city of Arak for the battlefields this morning.

A large group of mobilization forces and IRGC from the Qom region and a group of Mobilization forces from the cities of Bam, Kerman, Sirjan, Rafsanjan, Bafq, Bard, Shir, Zarand, Jiroft, Kahnuj, and Shahr-e Babak forming part of the special 28 June Corps of His Holiness Mohammad, also left for the battlefields this morning.

A large group of Mobilization forces from various cities of Kordestan left for the front of the imposed war as well.

Combat Operations in War With Iraq Continue

2 Iraqi Planes Downed 30 Jun

LD3006101488 Tehran IRNA in English 1008 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 30, IRNA—Iranian warplanes in a dogfight over the Persian Gulf waters hit and destroyed an enemy warplane at 08:29 local time (04:59 GMT) Thursday, announced a statement of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces today.

According to the statement Iran's anti-aircraft fire also shot down another intruding Iraqi jet fighter in western Iran at 08:31 local time (05:01 GMT). Both enemy pilots were killed, the command said.

Iraqi Planes Violate Airspace

LD2806161788 Tehran IRNA in English 1607 GMT 28 Jun 88

[tExt] Tehran, June 28, IRNA—Iraqi warplanes broke the sound barrier over Saqqez, Marivan and Baneh towns of Kurdistan Province today. The intruding planes left Iran's air space when faced with anti-aircraft fire of the Muslim combatants.

Air Force Bombs Hajj 'Umran

LD2806195588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran [IRI] announces: At 1005 and 1010 this morning, 28 June, the positions and concentrations of the units of the Zionist enemy in the Hajj 'Umran operational zones were heavily bombed by fighter bombers of the Islamic Republic's Air Force. After inflicting considerable losses and casualties upon the enemy, the Air Force pilots safely returned to their bases.

Communique No 3,248

LD2906172488 Tehran IRNA in English 1707 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 29, IRNA—Iran's Air Force jets on their routine patrol missions over the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman Tuesday, reconnoitered 32 vessels of various types, including oil tankers, cargo ships, tug boats, launches and warships.

The 3248th Joint Staff communique, announcing the above, reported here today that Iranian naval units, in addition to protecting Iran's southern territorial waters yesterday, closely monitored movement of Iraqi vessels in the Khawr 'Abdallah waterway and around Al-Bakr and Al-'Amayah oil platforms.

On the battlefields, Muslim forces of Iran continued their battles with Iraqi troops with artillery, mortar and other heavy weaponry Tuesday, killing or wounding an undertermined number of enemy soldiers and destroying several gun emplacements of theirs.

Iranian artillery fire repelled two Iraqi patrol units in Panjwin and Yebis, northwestern and southern sectors, Tuesday, killing and wounding several enemy patrolmen.

On Tuesday, Iranian Gendarmerie forces traded artillery fire with Iraqi troops in zones of their influence yesterday, inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment on the enemy.

Iraqi forces sustained several casualties and losses when their motorized and armoured columns came under Iranian artillery fire in Badrah, Mandali, Salmanfaraj, Kani-Sheykh and Nahr 'Anbar Tuesday, conlcuded the communique.

Bombers Pound Iraqis

LD2906182788 Tehran IRNA in English 1814 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 29, IRNA—Iranian fighter-bombers today heavily pounded enemy troop concentration sites and armored equipments in "Val-Fajr-10" operational theater northeastern Iraq, at 15:28 hours local time (11:58 GMT), said the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces.

It added that all warplanes returned safely to their bases after inflicting substantial losses and casualties on enemy forces.

Iraqi Planes Attack Center

LD3006122088 Tehran IRNA in English 1101 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 30, IRNA—An industrial-labor center in Bushehr Province in southern Iran was attacked by Iraqi planes this morning. Some damage was inflicted on the center and a number of its workers were martyred and wounded.

Kurds Attack Iraqi Bases

LD3006113588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Hezbollahi Kurdish peshmerga of Iraq killed or wounded more than 35 enemy troops in attacks on two bases of the Zionist Iraqi regime's army in Irbil Province. Quoting Ramadan Headquarters, center for irregular warfare of the IRGC, the report states:

The Hezbollahi Kurdish peshmerga of Iraq attacked 2 bases of the Zionist Iraqi regime's army in (Dasht-e Gerd) and a base in Diyanah, in the (Kuwan) pass in Irbil

Province, setting 7 of the enemy's military engineering vehicles on fire and killing or wounding more than 25 [number as heard] enemy troops.

According to the report, the Hezbollahi Kurdish peshmerga of Iraq planted mines on the (Kulkan)-Salim-Khan roads, and in (Basiraneh), and the Dasht-e Herst) region, killing or wounding more than 10 of Saddam's troops. Two of the enemy's military vehicles were destroyed in these operations.

Pakistan

UN Team Visits Border Areas, Meets Refugees

BK2906032988 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] An inspection team of the UN mission for Afghanistan and Pakistan visited Chitral from 25th to 28th of this month and inquired about the Kabul administration's allegations that Pakistan has been violating the Geneva accords.

The team visited the Arandu area, which was targeted by shelling from land and air and by bombings. The team also inspected the Garam Chasham route to the last border post in Pakistan. It also inspected areas around (Sherasingh) Pass and Sui Pass.

Visiting the Afghan tent villages in Chitral and its surrounding areas, the team spokes with Afghan refugees. The refugees told the team they are anxious to go back to their homeland, but only when the Soviet forces totally pull back from there.

Expressing concern over the landmines laid by the Soviet and Kabul administration's forces on the routes leading to their villages and towns, they said it is another obstacle in the way of their return.

During the UN team members' presence at the Pakistani border post in Arandu, a landmine exploded beyond (Daring Line), killing a cow. The team witnessed this incident, thus proving a large number of landmines has been laid in the areas vacated by the Soviet and Kabul forces.

President Offered Chair of Muslim League Faction

BK2806125588 Karachi DAWN in English 23 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Lahore, June 22—Senator Pir Pagara who announced the revival of his faction of Pakistan Muslim league [PML] here on Tuesday [21 June] has offered its chairmanship to President Ziaul Haq.

Talking to newsmen at the Makhdoom House here on Wednesday he said if Gen Ziaul Haq evinced keenness in the offer, he would get him duly elected.

However, he left it to the President to choose between the Muslim League of which Mr Iqbal Ahmed Khan was the Secretary-General or the Pagara League. Drawing a distinction he said in the former, which was known as the Junejo Muslim League, it was the Secretary-General who enjoyed more powers, while in the Pagara League the President was the absolute authority.

Pir Pagara said now it was up to Gen Ziaul Haq to decide whether he wanted to become the President of a faction which gave him more powers or the one where the Secretary-General had a dominant role.

The Pir made this offer to Gen Ziaul Haq at the end of his formal conversation with the newsmen. "You have not asked the most relevant question as to which Muslim League Gen Ziaul Haq wants to join", the Pir said and then he himself volunteered a reply and offered his party's chairmanship to Gen Ziaul Haq.

Asked as to how could Gen Ziaul Haq become the President of Pagara League when under the party constitution nobody could contest for this office unless he had been member of the party for at least two years, the Pir evaded the question by remarking simply "this was a bonus answer from my side (thus no more questions)."

He did not back the demand that Gen Ziaul Haq should quit or a national government should be set up to ensure free and fair elections.

He said his party did not demand of Gen Ziaul Haq to quit. "Ask this question to those (leaders) who have demanded his quittal and let them explain how they could make the General go."

"We'll not make any demand which we are unable to get accepted," Pir Pagara emphasised.

About the demand of formation of a national government, the Pir said his party had never stated that in the absence of such a government free and fair elections would not be possible. The elections have to be held by the Election Commission and it was very much there, the Pir said.

He ruled out the possibility of joining the All-Party Conference [APC]. He said he had told the APC organisers that they should sit behind him (Pir) and we would take all decisions. "We'll maintain our position even if APC was held anew."

Questioned how, in his opinion, could the Sind situation be normalised, the Pir said it was the duty of those who were responsible for its deterioration.

"What responsibility does rest on your shoulders as a national leader?" the Pir was asked. "I am not a national leader nor have I ever made such a claim. I am only a

trustee of the Muslim League. The trustee will be relieved of his responsibility when the (PML) Council comes into existence," the Pir concluded.

The Pir refused to recognise the PML set up in the Punjab and NWFP under the leaderships of Mr Nawaz Sharif and Gen (Retd) Fazle Haq. As for Mr Iqbal Khan's statement appearing in the Press on Wednesday that Mr Junejo was still the President of the Muslim League, Pir Pagara said it did not merit consideration.

The Pir said Iqbal Khan had never been the Secretary-General of the Pagara League and he would insist on the continuation of the Junejo League because he enjoyed too many powers there.

Answering a question he said with his own "revival" all other office-bearers of the Pagara League had also been revived. However, for the time being Rana Ashraf would function as the party's Secretary-General.

About the elections in his party, Pir Pagara said he would hold them in due course of time. Firstly, he added, he would complete his party's council and make nominations to complete its strength.

He foresaw a "bright" future for his faction of Muslim League. He said his previous predictions had come true and same would be the position in future.

He declared that his party would take part in the coming elections. Our party contested even the non-party elections and there was no possibility of its staying out in the party-based elections.

Questioned on what basis he had been saying that elections could be held in three months, three seasons or three years, Pir Pagara said "We have been hearing the President (making promises) for the last eleven years. His 90 days get stretched and same can happen this time."

He told another questioner that in the absence of the Manifesto Committee, his party would work out some kind of manifesto for the next elections. He declared that his party would not seek time for reorganisation as the General had promised elections in 90 days.

President Urged Not To Hold Elections

BK2806130388 Karachi DAWN in English 23 Jun 88 p 4

[Text] Karachi, June 22: Mr Mohammad Yusuf Qureshi, Chairman, Pakistan Ittehad Tehrik (former Zia Himayat Tehrik) has urged President Ziaul Haq, not to hold elections until law and order situation is completely controlled.

Addressing a Press conference here on Wednesday, he said national integrity and solidarity of the country should be the first preference, instead of holding elections.

Welcoming the Shari'a [Islamic law] Ordinance, he said the President has once again saved the nation from a great crisis.

However, he said whenever normalcy is restored and elections are held his party would contest each and every seat in the country.

Mr Qureshi announced his party's 77 points manifesto.

Commentary on President's Remarks on South Asia

BK3006035588 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Hussain Haqani commentary]

[Text] President Ziaul Haq's assertion that stability in South Asia depends upon the nature of relations between India and Pakistan succinctly summarizes regional realities.

Addressing the international conference on national stability and regional security in South Asia in Islamabad, the president pointed out that Pakistan was committed to peace and cooperation in the region and had made numerous proposals for normalization with New Delhi.

India and Pakistan, being the two principal countries in the area, have a special responsibility to create a climate of trust which would then result in a positive (?pattern) of relationship in the region.

The president observed we in Pakistan have opted for peace because it gives us hope of a bright future. His sentiments are shared not only by the people of Pakistan but also by the impoverished masses of other states.

But failure of India's leaders to respond so far to offers ranging from a no-war pact and a balanced reduction in armed forces to the signing of a bilateral nuclear nonproliferation agreement has obstructed the path of normalization in South Asia.

But no one in his right mind can deny that normalization of relations is the key to progress and prosperity of not only India and Pakistan but also of their neighboring countries.

A major reason for persistent tension in the subcontinent is a refusal of one large country to recognize that its relations with its neighbors should be based on sovereign equality.

India is undoubtedly important because of its size and its resources, both human and material. But it cannot be recognized as paramount or more sovereign than other nations.

Pakistan's proposals for peace in South Asia are based on reorganizing regional relations in line with the basic principles of the United Nations Charter. These are mutual respect, recognition of each other's sovereignty, and mutuality and reciprocity of all relations.

The day these principles are conceded by India, the process of normalization in South Asia will acquire new momentum. The sooner that happens, the better it would be for India as well as for its neighbors.

It is as much in India's interest to seek peace and cooperation in the subcontinent as it is in Pakistan's. Instead of investing its massive resources into attempts to establish supremacy, governments of South Asia could divert these resources for the betterment of living standard of their people.

Briefs

Oil, Gas Discovery

Oil and gas discovery has been made at (Godi) in Sanghar District of Sind. It is the sixth discovery during the current financial year which will be capable of producing about 2,000 barrels of oil and 1.39 million cubic feet of gas a day. This was stated by the federal minister for petroleum and natural resources, Chaudhary Nisar Ali Khan, at a news conference in Islamabad today. He said it is the first discovery in Sanghar area which provides a new direction in the search of oil and gas deposits. [Text] [*BK2806114988 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Jun 88*]

Sri Lanka

Sinhalese Militants Observing 24-Hour Ceasefire

BK2906082288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0733 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Colombo, June 29 (AFP)— Anti-Sri Lankan Government Sinhalese militants were Wednesday said to be observing a 24-hour ceasefire to mark a Buddhist ceremony.

The Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP, or People's Liberation Front) put up posters in the southern province saying they will not kill government officials or attack security forces in view of the celebrations, residents said.

Southern Sri Lanka is a hotbed of JVP activity and the group draws much of its strength from majority Sinhalese, who are mostly Buddhists.

According to the Buddhist calendar, the religion was first introduced to Sri Lanka by an Indian monk 2,532 years ago Wednesday.

Officials here said they welcomed the JVP decision, but security forces would remain on maximum alert and hit back if attacked.

The JVP is opposed to a July 1987 Indo-Sri-Lankan accord aimed at ending militant Tamil separatism on the island and under which India has some 52,000 troops deployed in the north and east.

The group has been accused of killing nearly 300 government officials, members of the security forces and leftwingers backing the July accord.

In 1971, the JVP led a bloody youth insurrection which was put down by the government with the loss of at least 10,000 lives.

Hundreds of thousands of Buddhist pilgrims Wednesday worshipped at a holy city in North Central Province, with security provided by more than 7,000 police and troops, military sources here said.

It was the first time that so many people had visited the holy city of Anuradhapura since more than 125 worshippers were massacred there in 1985 by the dominant Tamil separatist group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the sources said.

"People seemed to be getting over the shock of the 1985 massacre," a military source here said. "Anyway, we have enough security to prevent a recurrence."

On Monday, LTTE men blew up an Indian truck killing seven soldiers and wounding four, a Sri Lankan defence source said, adding that the attackers removed guns from the dead and wounded troops.

But the Indian High Commission (embassy) here said it could confirm only four deaths. Three soldiers were wounded and five reported missing after the blast, a commission spokeswoman said tuesday.

New Delhi launched a big offensive October 10 to disarm the LTTE after it rejected the July pact and refused to surrender arms.

Since then, nearly 500 Indian soldiers and more than 2,000 suspected Tamil rebels have died in fighting.

4 IPKF Soldiers Killed, 3 Injured, 5 Missing

BK2806161988 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] In Sri Lanka, four personnel of the Peacekeeping Force [PKF] were killed, three wounded and five reported missing when LTTE militants ambushed a PKF vehicle on routine duty in the northern part of the island yesterday.

A spokesperson for the Indian High Commission said in Colombo today the incident occurred east of Cheddikulam in Vavuniya District. The PKF has launched a search operation for the missing men and to apprehend the militants responsible for the attack.

The spokesperson could not, however, disclose whether a landmine was used in the ambush or there was an exchange of fire.

IPKF Soldier Killed, 4 Wounded in LTTE Attack

BK3006132588 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1233 GMT 30 Jun 88

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 30 June (LANKAPUVATH)—One Indian soldier was killed and four wounded when LTTE terrorists attacked an IPKF patrol at Thanniuttu in the Mullaitivu District at 1700 hours yesterday, when it was returning from Oddusudan.

The IPKF counterattacked. Terrorist casualties are not known.

Official sources told LANKAPUVATH that two of the five soldiers, who were reported missing last Monday [27 June] after an IPKF vehicle was ambushed by the LTTE, 6 km east of Cheddikulam in Vavuniya, returned to base yesterday.

A briefcase containing some personal articles, a grenade firing pin, some empty shells and a round of AK-47 ammunition were recovered from the scene of the ambush, where four IPKF soldiers were killed and five wounded with three still missing.

A report from Manchanthoduwai in the Batticaloa District states that the body of V. Pooneswera Moorthy, president of the Gramodaya Mandalaya, was found with stab wounds and covered with sand in a scrub jungle.

Terrorists are suspected of the killing.

The victim had left to work in his paddy field at Kokkadicholai on 22 June and had been missing since then.

Reports from Jaffna state that four terrorists Kannan, Nagaraja, Yogeswaran, and Yoganathan were apprehended at Marudhanamadam. Following their interrogation, a motorcycle, which was buried, was recovered.

At Chutumulai three terrorists were captured. Two of them, Kulasingham and Naleswaran, were members of the Amudam gang. The third, Kurudukumar, was found with a shot gun and an improvised bomb in his possession.

Forty kilograms of explosives were seized by the IPKF during the same search operation in Chutumulai.

Meanwhile, three terrorists were apprehended at Vavuniya and one at Mullaitivu along with two locally made shotguns.

A report from Talaimannar states that the IPKF had fired at some boats on suspicion. The boats had sped away toward the coast.

Communique on LTTE Willingness To 'Cooperate'

BK3006134988 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1206 GMT 30 Jun 88

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, June 30 (LANKAPUVATH)—Following Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi informing Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene that the LTTE has given indications of their willingness to lay down their arms and cooperate in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement, the Sri Lanka Government today reiterated its willingness to release all detenues and grant all Tamil militant groups a general amnesty, allowing them to return to the mainstream of the democratic process as envisaged in the Indo-Sri lanka agreement and the latest amendments to the Sri Lanka Constitution and initiate steps by the end of July to hold elections to the North-Eastern provincial council, provided the LTTE fulfills its stated commitment to lay down its arms and fully cooperate in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement.

The LTTE, it is understood is now willing to do so and if they agree to surrender all arms, explosives and communications equipment held by them in accordance with procedure agreed between the military authorities and if the Government of India agrees to totally disarm the LTTE, the Government of Sri Lanka will issue instructions to the authorities and the commissioner of elections to call for elections to the provincial council of the North-Eastern Province.

This is stated in a press communique issued today by the presidential secretariat in Colombo.

The following is the text of the communique issued today, 30th June 1988, by the presidential secretariat:

Following the Indian defense minister, Mr K.C. Pant's, visit to Colombo for discussions with the president between the 30th May and 1st of June 1988, the operations of the IPKF have achieved further successes.

There has been an exchange of communications between the president and the prime minister of India between the 24th and 27th of June 1988.

The prime minister has informed the president that the LTTE has given indications of their willingness to lay down their arms and cooperate in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement.

Keeping in view the shared objectives of the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka to bring a stop to violence and suffering to the people of Sri Lanka and to revive the political process by giving a free, fair and equal opportunity to all to participate in these processes, the Government of Sri Lanka reiterates its willingness to take the following step:

If the Tamil militants would lay down arms and support the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement, the detenues will be released and all Tamil militant groups would be granted general amnesty and would be allowed to return to the mainstream of the democratic process as envisaged in the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement and the lastest amendments to the Sri Lanka Constitution.

The LTTE, it is understood, is now willing to do so and if they agree to surrender all arms, explosives and communication equipment held by them in accordance with a procedure agreed between the military authorities relating to quality, quantity, type and method and the Government of India agrees to disarm totally the LTTE, the Government of Sri Lanka will issue instructions to the authorities and the commissioner of elections of Sri Lanka to call for elections to the provincial council of the North-Eastern Province under Article 10 (1) of the Provincial Council Elections Law and to take further action under that law, and the North-Eastern provincial council to be formed with one governor, one elected chief minister and four elected ministers, (vide 8.37 of Act No. 42 of 1987)

The question of the use of the 1982 election register by an amendment to act No. 22 of 1988, 8.5 (1), will be studied for its constitutionality and legislative appropriateness.

The Government of Sri Lanka will also take immediate steps to appoint one high court for the North-Eastern Province and pass the necessary legislation envisaged in the 13th Amendment of the Sri Lankan Constitution to fulfill provisions relating to Tamil, along with Sinhala, being made the official languages of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

If in response to these assurances, the LTTE fulfills its stated commitment to lay down arms and fully cooperate in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement, the Government of Sri Lanka will initiate steps by the end of July for holding elections to the North-Eastern provincial council.